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DEVON - CORNWALL

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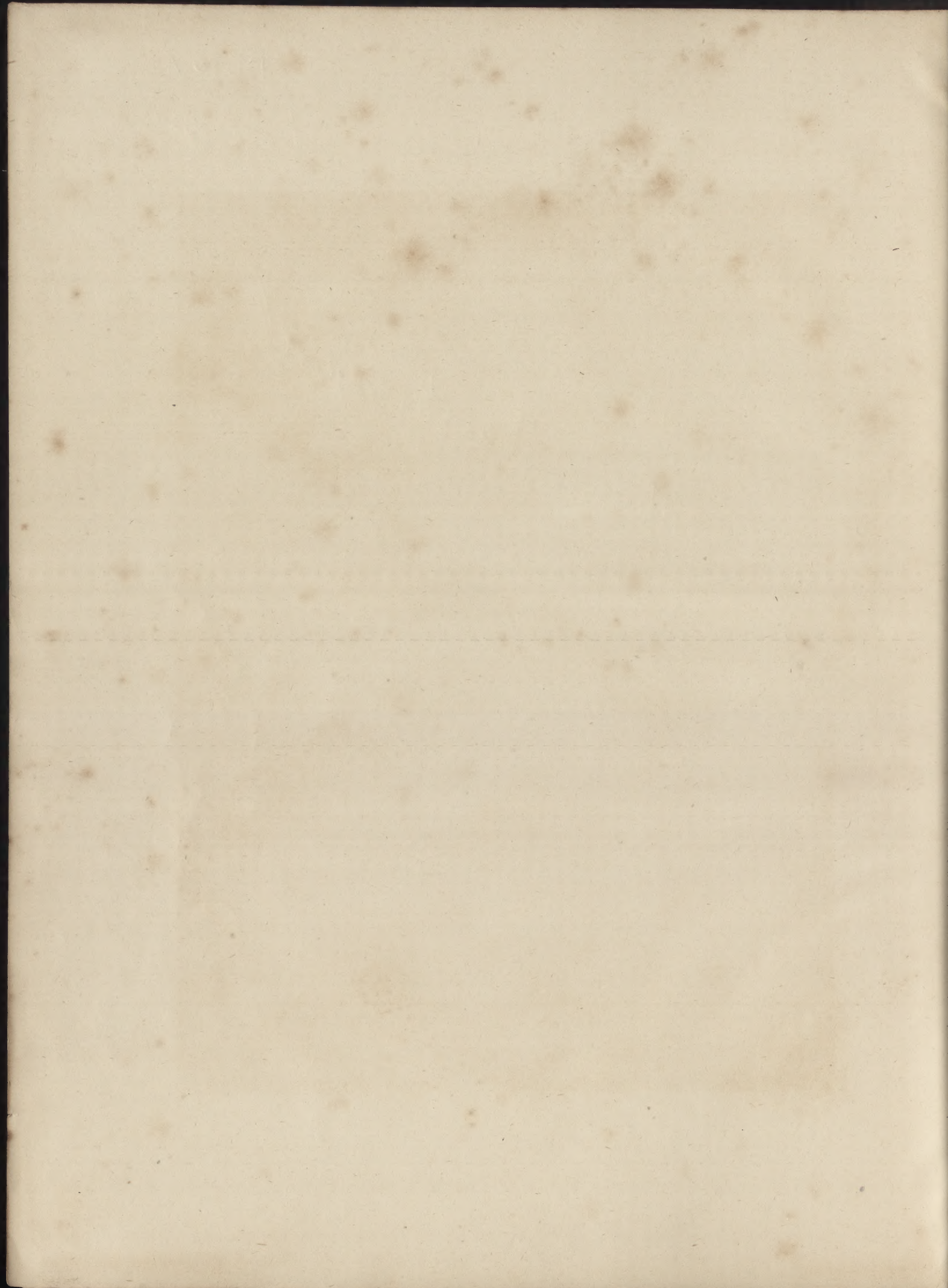


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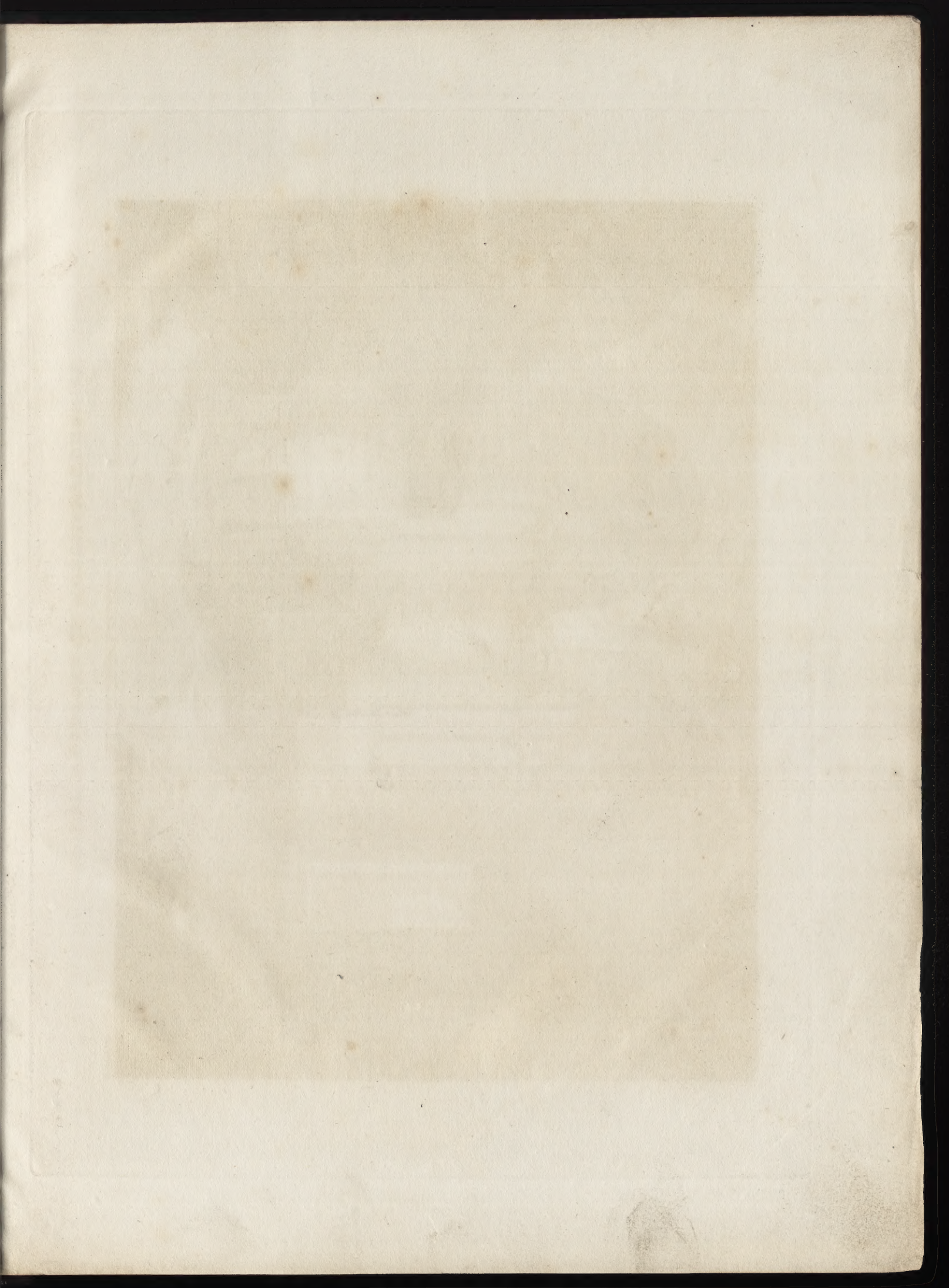
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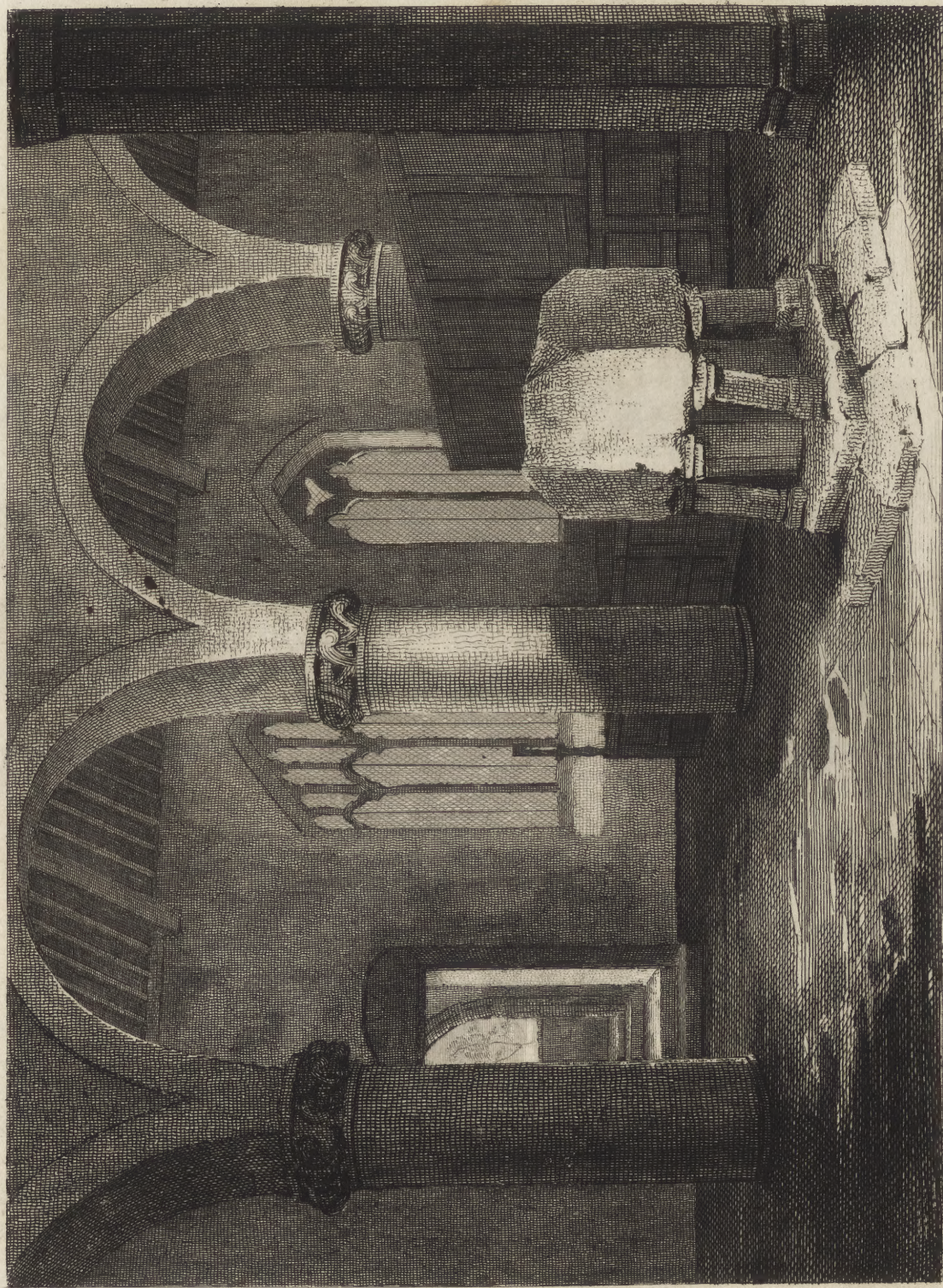












Drawn by Rev. J. Horner.

Published by J. W. Clark, New Bond Street.

Engraved by J. S. Hanmerworth.

INTERIOR OF WOODFORD CH. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



# RELICS OF ANTIQUITY;

OR, REMAINS OF

*ANCIENT STRUCTURES,*

WITH OTHER VESTIGES OF EARLY TIMES,

IN

*Jacob Muller*

GREAT BRITAIN.

ACCOMPANIED WITH DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES.

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LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

By W. CLARKE, New Bond Street; A. MOLTEÑO, Pall Mall; C. CHAPPLE, Pall Mall;  
J. M. RICHARDSON, Cornhill; SHERWOOD, NEELY, and JONES, Paternoster Row:

And Sold by all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

1811.



REMARKS ON THE

REMARKS ON THE

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LONDON:

S. GOSNELL, Printer, Little Queen Street, London.



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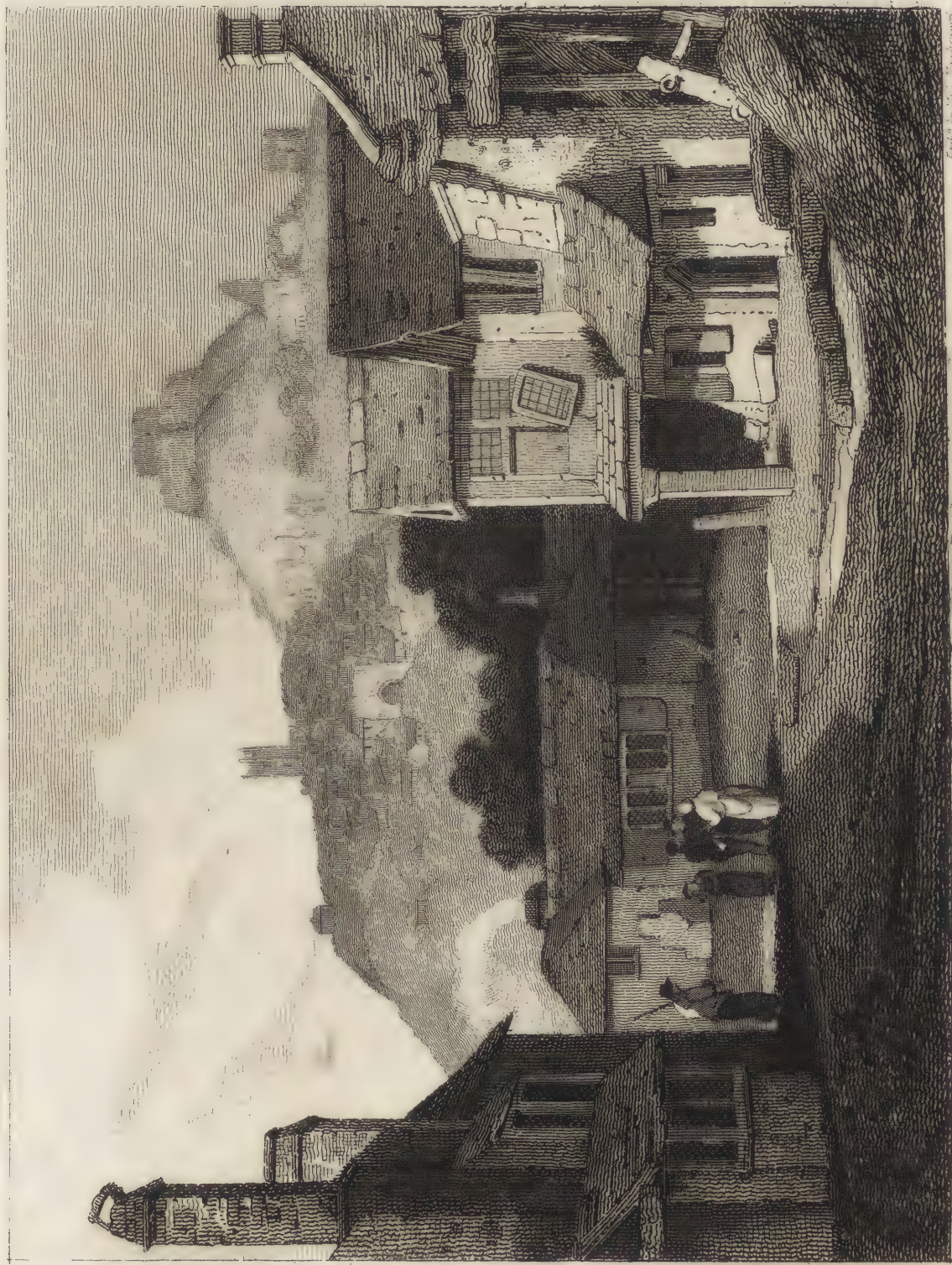


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Look at the sea from Launceston.

Launceston, Cornwall, from the sea.

Drawn by J. B. B. 1850.

LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL.



## RELICS OF ANTIQUITY,

&c.

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### LAUNCESTON CASTLE, CORNWALL.

LAUNCESTON, according to Leland, was called Lostephan, and also Dunevet; the last, perhaps, from allusion to the family of the Nevets or Knivets, who might either give their name to it, or be styled De or Du-Nivet, after it.

Borlase, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, supposes this castle to be older than the year 900, and says, "It is not improbable that this spot might have been fortified by the Romans. There was undoubtedly a castle here before the conquest; of which Othamarus de Knivet was hereditary constable, and was displaced by the Conqueror, who gave both it and the town to Roger earl of Moreton, with the earldom of Cornwall, and many other manors and estates. William, his son and heir, kept his court here, and probably made so many alterations and additions, that he has by some been considered as the founder. From him it fell to the crown, with his other lands, and was at length made, and still continues, a parcel of the estates of the dutchy of Cornwall."

Leland, treating of this castle, says, "The hill on which the keep stands, is large, and of a terrible height; and the keep of it having three several wards, is the strongest, but not the biggest that I ever saw in any ancient work in England." Borlase, who



seems to have examined this building with great attention, thus describes it: "The principal entrance is on the north-east; the gateway, 120 feet long, whence turning to the right, you mount a terrace, running parallel to the rampart, till you come to the angle, on which there is a round tower, now called the witches tower, from which the terrace runs away to the left at right angles, and continues on a level, parallel to the rampart, which is nearly of the thickness of twelve feet, till you come to a semicircular tower; and, as I suppose, a guard-room and gate: from this the ground rises very quick; and, through a passage of seven feet wide, you ascend the covered way betwixt two walls, which are pierced with narrow windows for observation, and yet cover the communication between the base court, and the keep or dungeon: the whole keep is ninety-three feet diameter. It consisted of three wards: the wall of the first was not quite three feet thick; and therefore I think could only be a parapet for soldiers to fight from, and defend the brow of the hill. Six feet within stands the second wall, which is twelve feet thick, and has a staircase three feet wide, at the left hand of the entrance, running up to the top of the parapet. The entrance of this staircase has a round arch of stone over it. Passing on to the left, you find the entrance into the innermost ward; and on the left of that entrance, a winding staircase conducts you to the top of the innermost rampart, the wall of which is ten feet thick, and thirty-two feet high from the floor; the inner room is eighteen feet six diameter; it was divided by a planching into two rooms. The upper room had to the east and west, two large openings, which were both windows, and I am inclined to think, doors also, in time of action to pass from this dungeon out upon the principal rampart, from which the chief defence was to be made; for it must be observed, that the second ward was covered with a flat roof at the height of that rampart, which made the area very roomy and convenient for numbers. These openings









LAUNCESTON CASTLE, CORNWALL.



therefore, upon occasion, served as passages for the soldiers to go from one rampart to another. In the upper room of the innermost building there was a chimney to the north; underneath there was a dungeon, which had no light. The lofty taper hill on which this strong keep is built, is partly natural, and partly artificial; it spread further in the town anciently, than it does now; and, by the radius of it, was 320 feet diameter, and very high.

“It is probable, that the hill had a wall or parapet round the bottom of it towards the town; for the principal rampart of the base court breaks off abruptly fronting the town, and seems patched and maimed, and to have lost some of its works at this place. The base court, half of which, or more, is now covered with the houses of the town, had formerly in it the assize-hall, a very spacious building, a chapel, and other buildings, now all gone but the county gaol.”

As the town of Launceston was a principal residence of the earls of Cornwall for many years after its foundation, its consequence continually increased; and many liberties and privileges were bestowed on its inhabitants. Soon after the conquest, the market, which from the time of Edward the Confessor had been held at Lanstuphadon, or the town of St. Stephen's Church, about a mile distant, was transferred to Launceston; and in the reign of king John the townsmen paid five marks for the privilege of removing the market-day from Sunday to Thursday; but it has been since changed to Saturday. In the reign of Henry III. the town was made a free borough by Richard earl of Poitiers and Cornwall, and brother to the king. He also granted to the inhabitants some additional immunities, which were confirmed by subsequent monarchs.

*Grose's Antiquities.—Beauties of England and Wales.*



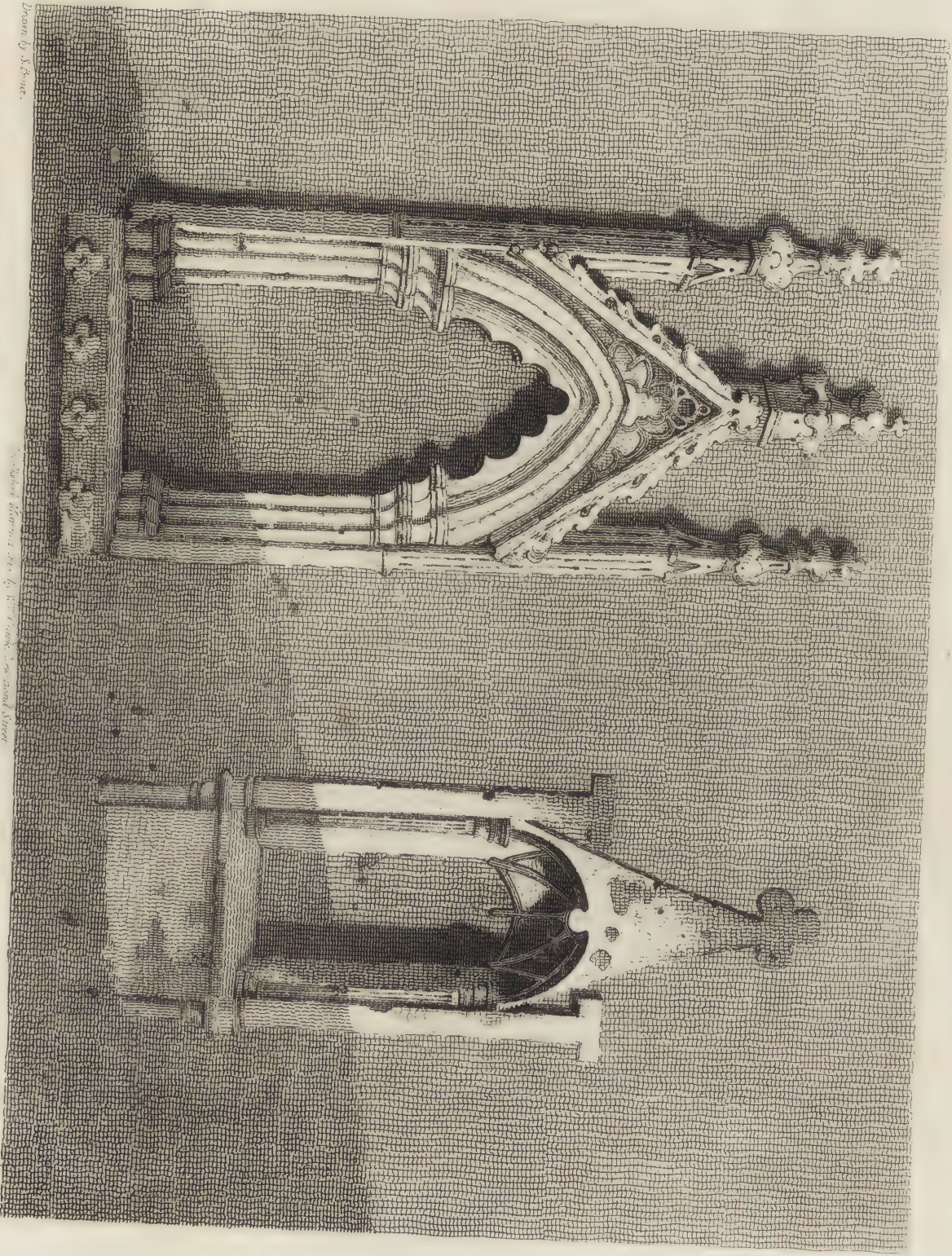
BISHOP'S CHAIR, &c. ST. GERMAIN'S CHURCH,  
CORNWALL.

THE church of St. Germain consists of a nave and two aisles: the southernmost aisle is compass-roofed, as well as the nave, and is of equal height, breadth, and length with it; the northern aisle is low and narrow, with a slanting roof, which does not reach to the height of the wall by several feet. It is ten feet wide within, and formerly extended the length of the building. The church measures 104 feet 6 inches in length, by 67 feet 6 inches in breadth, within the walls. There is one stall remaining, which has commonly been called the bishop's chair, but seemingly without reason, as it rather appears to have been the seat of one of the monks: several of the same kind are still preserved in Bodmin church. It is accompanied by a piece of carved timber, on which is the coat of arms of the priory, a sword and key crossed. Concerning these arms there is the following article in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, among the notes on the armorial bearings of the different monasteries: "St. Germain's: the priory is the mansion of Mr. Eliot: in the great hall are the arms of the priory on painted glass, of a large bow window, viz. a sword and two keys, endorsed in saltire."

Carew, in his *History of Cornwall*, relates the following curious particulars relative to the manner in which Champernoun became possessed of this priory: "The church town mustreth many inhabitants, and sundry ruines, but little wealth; occasioned eyther through abandoning their fishing trade, as some conceive; or by their being abandoned by the religious people, as the greater sort imagine; for, in former times, the bishop of Cornwall's see was from St. Petrock's in Bodmyn removed hither, as from hence,



Drawn by S. P. Carter.



St. German's Church, Cornwall.

BISHOPS SEAT &c. ST. GERMAIN'S CHURCH, CORNWALL.













WEST GATE, WINCHESTER, HANTS.



when the Cornice dioces united with Devon, it passed to Crediton. But this first losse received reliefe through a succeeding priory, which at the general suppression, changing his note with his coat, is now named *Port Eliot*; and by the owners, charitably distributeth *pro virili*, the alms accustomably expected and expended at such places. Neither will it (I think), much displease you to heare, how the gentleman's ancestour of whom master Eliot bought it, came by the same. John Champernown, sonne and heire-apparent to sir Philip of Devon, in Henry the Eighth's time, followed the court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, won some good grace with the king. Now, when the golden showre of the dissolved abbey lands rayned wel nere into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen, the king's servants, and master Champernowne's acquaintance, waited at a doore at which the king was to passe forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands. Our gentleman became inquisitive to know their suit, they made strange to impart. This while, out comes the king; they kneele down, so doth master Champernowne; they prefer their petition, the king graunts it; they render humble thanks, and so doth Champernowne; afterwards he requireth his share, they deny it, he appeales to the king, the king avowth his equall, meaning in the largesse, whereon the overtaken companions were fayne to allot him this priory for his partage."

*Grose's Antiquities.—Beauties of England and Wales.*

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#### WEST GATE, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE.

THE ancient precincts of the castle of Winchester, of which there are now scarcely any remains, extended nearly to the west gate; the only one of the original entrances now existing, of this



kind, into that city; the north, east, and south gates having been demolished by the commissioners of the pavement, appointed under an act passed in the year 1770. This gate has itself been much altered; part of it is supposed to be of the same date as the city walls; but the machiolation, the grooves for the portcullis, the busts, the shields, inscribed in quatrefoils, and, in general, the whole western facing, display workmanship of much later date. Adjoining to the gate on the outside, are some remains of an ancient chapel, called St. Mary in the Ditch. The ruins of the wall extending on the north side, are fringed with shrubs and ash-trees. At a little distance from the gate are the remains of a turret, which, with another of the same description, defended the intermediate space of the wall, as far as what is called the Hermit's Tower, at the northern extremity.

*Beauties of England and Wales.*

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#### REMAINS OF THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, PRIORY OF ST. ANDREW, ROCHESTER.

THE see of Rochester, though one of the most ancient, is at the same time one of the smallest in England; and those only of Gloucester and Oxford are stated in the king's books as inferior in value. It was founded about the year 600, by Ethelbert king of Kent, together with a priory of secular canons, in honour of St. Andrew; to whose powerful intercession were ascribed many signal instances of divine favour, and various miracles.

The possessions of the secular canons, first granted by Ethelbert, were occasionally augmented by new grants from the Saxon kings; yet the many losses sustained during the wars between the states of the heptarchy, and in the subsequent destructive incursions of





*Drawn by S. Prout.*

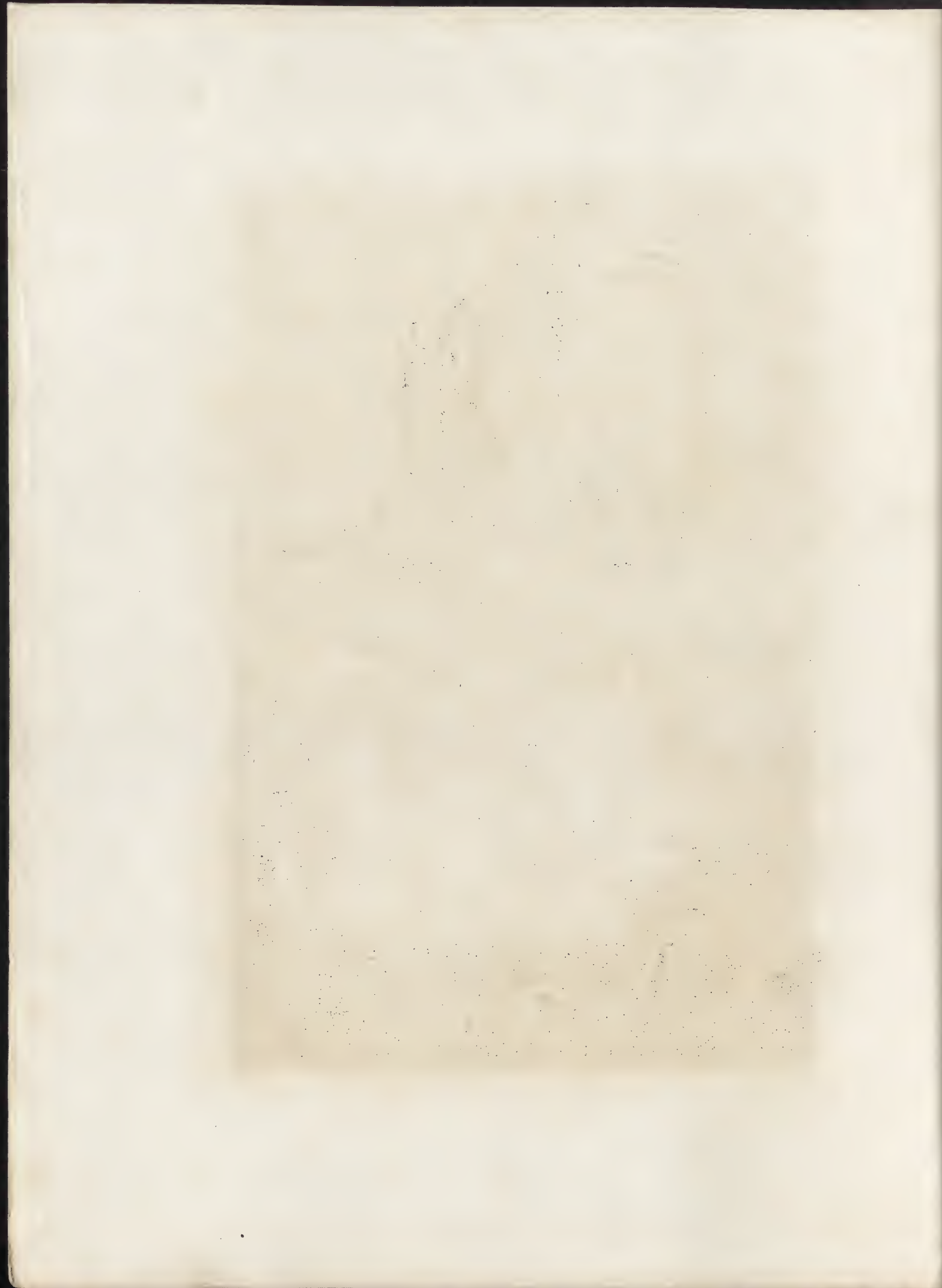
*Published & sold by Wm. Clark, New Bond Street.*

*Engr'd by J. Lynn.*

REMAINS OF ST ANDREWS PRIORY, ROCHESTER, KENT

*Plate 2.*













Drawn by J. P. Neave.

Published by W. Clark and Son, 10, Strand Street.

T. 44.

REMAINS OF ST. ANDREW'S PRIORY, ROCHESTER, KENT.

Plate 2.



the Danes, caused such a considerable defalcation in the revenue, as to leave them scarcely sufficient for a decent maintenance. At the time of the conquest, the canons, though reduced in number to five, were obliged to depend for a portion of their sustenance, on the alms bestowed by the pious.

Gundulph, when bishop of Rochester, removed the secular clergy, and replaced them in the priory with Benedictine monks; to whom he conveyed the greater part of the estates belonging to his see; and was likewise the means of procuring for them considerable acquisitions in grants of lands and other property. Out of those manors however, which he had assigned to the monks, he reserved to himself and successors a right to certain articles of provision, which were to be rendered annually on St. Andrew's day, under the name of a *xenium*, i. e. a present given in token of hospitality. The original record concerning this provision has been copied into the *Registrum Roffense*: the following is a translated abstract of it.

“ I Gundulph do appoint, that every year, at the celebration of the feast of St. Andrew the apostle, there be reserved to me and my successors, out of the estates which I have assigned for the maintenance of the monks, such a *xenium* as is here specified; that is to say, from Woldham, and from Frindsbury, and from Denton, and from Southfleet, and from Stoke, sixteen hogs cured for bacon, thirty geese, three hundred fowls, one thousand lampreys, one thousand eggs, four salmon, and sixty bundles of furze; and from Stoke, sixteen seam and one measure of oats; but half the fish and eggs to be the monks' portion; and from Lamhea (Lambeth), one thousand lampreys for the use of the monks; also from Hadenham, twenty shillings worth of fish to be carried to their cellar. But if it should happen, contrary to my wishes, that I, or any of my successors, should be absent from the feast; then, in God's name and my own, I order that the whole *xenium* be car-



ried to the hall of St. Andrew, and there, at the discretion of the prior and brethren of the church, be distributed to the strangers and poor, in honour of the festival." The claims of the bishops to the xenium were afterwards contested by the monks with much pertinacity; but the disputes were at length settled, by the former consenting to receive a composition in money, in lieu of the provisions in kind. This composition, as appears by some passages in the *Registrum Roffense*, amounted, in the time of Hamo de Hethe, to 4*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* for all the articles, except corn, which was to be estimated according to the current price.

In 1137 the priory buildings were mostly destroyed by fire. The monks were dispersed in different abbies, whilst the monastery was rebuilding; and this appears to have given opportunity to John, a Norman bishop, who had been translated to the see of Rochester in 1137, to alienate several of the churches in favour of one of his own friends. Ascelin, who succeeded him in 1142, vindicated the claims of the monks, and obtained restitution of their possessions, by an immediate order from the papal see, he having travelled to Rome to state the circumstances of the case to the pope in person. Walter, archdeacon of Canterbury, and brother to Theobald the archbishop, was nominated to the vacant see; and was elected by the monks of Rochester in the chapter-house of Canterbury, where they had been assembled for that purpose. During his prelacy, another fire happened (anno 1179), which nearly destroyed the whole city, together with a considerable portion of the cathedral and buildings of the priory. Bishop Walter died in the year 1182: his successor, Waleran, endeavoured to eject the regular canons, that he might again introduce a fraternity of seculars; but did not succeed. Gilbert de Glanville, the next bishop, pursued a similar line of policy, in endeavouring to humble the pride of the monks, with whom he was, in consequence, involved for many years in contentious controversy. The subtlety of the monks, sharpened





REMAINS OF ST ANDREWS PRIORY, ROCHESTER, KENT.

Plate 1.













*Drawn by S. Prout.*

*Published March 1820 by W. Currie No. 1 Bond Street.*

*Each Sheet 2s. 6d.*

REMAINS OF ST ANDREWS PRIORY, ROCHESTER, KENT.

*Plates.*



by their necessities, occasioned by this dispute, led them some time afterwards, in 1201, to improve an accidental event to their own advantage. A benevolent Scotchman, a baker by profession, named William, had been induced to undertake a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; but when on the road to Canterbury, a little beyond Rochester, he was murdered by his servant, and plundered of his property: his remains were brought back to Rochester, and interred in the church; where, according to the report of the monks, various miracles were wrought at his tomb: the sepulchre of the murdered pilgrim attracted great crowds of visitors, and the oblations made by them became to the monks a source of considerable affluence.

In the year 1316, the prior Hamo de Hethe was raised by the monks to the see: he made numerous gifts to the priory, and established a chantry for two priests, to officiate near the shrine of St. William, and heightened the great tower at the end of the cathedral, at the intersection of the nave and transept.

On the dissolution of religious houses, the revenues of the priory of Rochester were valued at 486*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

The remains of the ancient chapter-house and cloister, which, except the cathedral, are nearly all the portions left of the priory, adjoin the cathedral on the south, and are supposed to be the work of bishop Ernulph; they exhibit a very beautiful series of Norman arches and ornaments, but greatly mutilated. The vestiges of the chapter-house display, in the upper part, three semi-circular-headed windows, plain, with recesses in the wall between them, having borders of zigzag. Below these is a rich door-way in the centre, with a highly ornamented arch on each side, supported on short thick columns, with flowered and figured capitals, and displaying an uncommon and elegant variety of mouldings, zigzag, quatrefoils, and billeted. The billet moulding, which goes round the outside, and forms the finish to the others, originally



terminated in corbel heads, which are now broken away. The capitals of the outer columns, which sustain the centre arch, and the fascia, immediately below the billet moulding, and above the upper range of zigzag, are decorated with various rude sculptures of animals, birds, and human figures. The mouldings of the southernmost arch unite with those of a smaller arch belonging to the cloister; and these again with the mouldings of a second highly enriched doorway. An arch rising from two three-quarter columns, and intersected by two others springing from a column in the centre, connects this doorway with a third, equally highly ornamented: beyond this extending southward, is a range of semi-circular arches, a part of the cloisters.

*Beauties of England and Wales.*

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### HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY WYKE, CORNWALL.

ST. Mary Wyke, or Week St. Mary, is a considerable village, but the houses are scattered, and many of them ruinous. In this parish was formerly established and maintained an hospital or college for the education of youth, the remains of which stand conspicuous amidst the mud-wall cottages surrounding it. A quadrangular court, with embattlements, sculptured arches, and large windows, are still in tolerable preservation.

St. Mary Wyke is mentioned by Carew as the birth-place of Thomasine Bonaventure; but whether so called by "descent or event," he professes himself incapable of determining. Her extraordinary story is still current in the country, and the tale of her exaltation and beneficence has been thus related by Mr. Gilpin: "She was originally a poor girl, and, being beautiful, had the for-





ENTRANCE TO THE HOSPITAL ST. MARY-WIKE, CORNWALL.













*Drawn by S. Prout.*

*Published April 1839, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.*

*Engr'd by Francesa Hemmingsworth.*

REMAINS OF TUDOR HALL, ISLE OF ANGLESEA.



tune to marry a rich clothier, who dying early, left her a well-jointured widow. A second advantageous match, and a second widowhood, increased her jointure. Being yet in the bloom of youth and beauty, her third husband was sir John Percival, a wealthy merchant of London, of which he was lord mayor; he also left her a widow, with a large accession of fortune. Possessed of this accumulated property, she retired to her native village, where she spent her time and fortune altogether in acts of generosity and charity. She repaired roads, built bridges, pensioned poor people, and portioned poor girls:" thus setting an example of benevolence, which deserves to be embalmed by the grateful remembrance of posterity.

Week St. Mary, in the hundred of Stratton, is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17; the patron, H. F. Carteret, esq.

*Prout's Tour.—Beauties of England and Wales.*

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#### REMAINS OF TUDOR HALL, PENMYNYDD, ISLE OF ANGLESEA.

PENMYNYDD is situated on the eastern side of Anglesea, near the great road from London to Holyhead. The hall is celebrated for being the native place of Owen Tudor, from whom descended a numerous race of kings. The remains of the residence of the Tudors are the door of the gateway, part of the house, and the great chimney-piece of the hall, which may be seen in a farmhouse at Penmynydd, in the Isle of Anglesea. Some coats of arms, and dates of the building, or time of repairs, with the initial letters of the names of the owners, still remain.

The Tudors, for a considerable time before the extinction of their race, assumed the name of Owen. Richard was the last male



of the family, and was sheriff of the county in 1657. Margaret, heiress of the house, married Coningsby Williams, of Glanygors, in this island, who possessed it during his life. It was afterwards sold to lord Bulkeley, in whose descendant it still continues.

*Pennant.*

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### MARLDON, DEVONSHIRE.

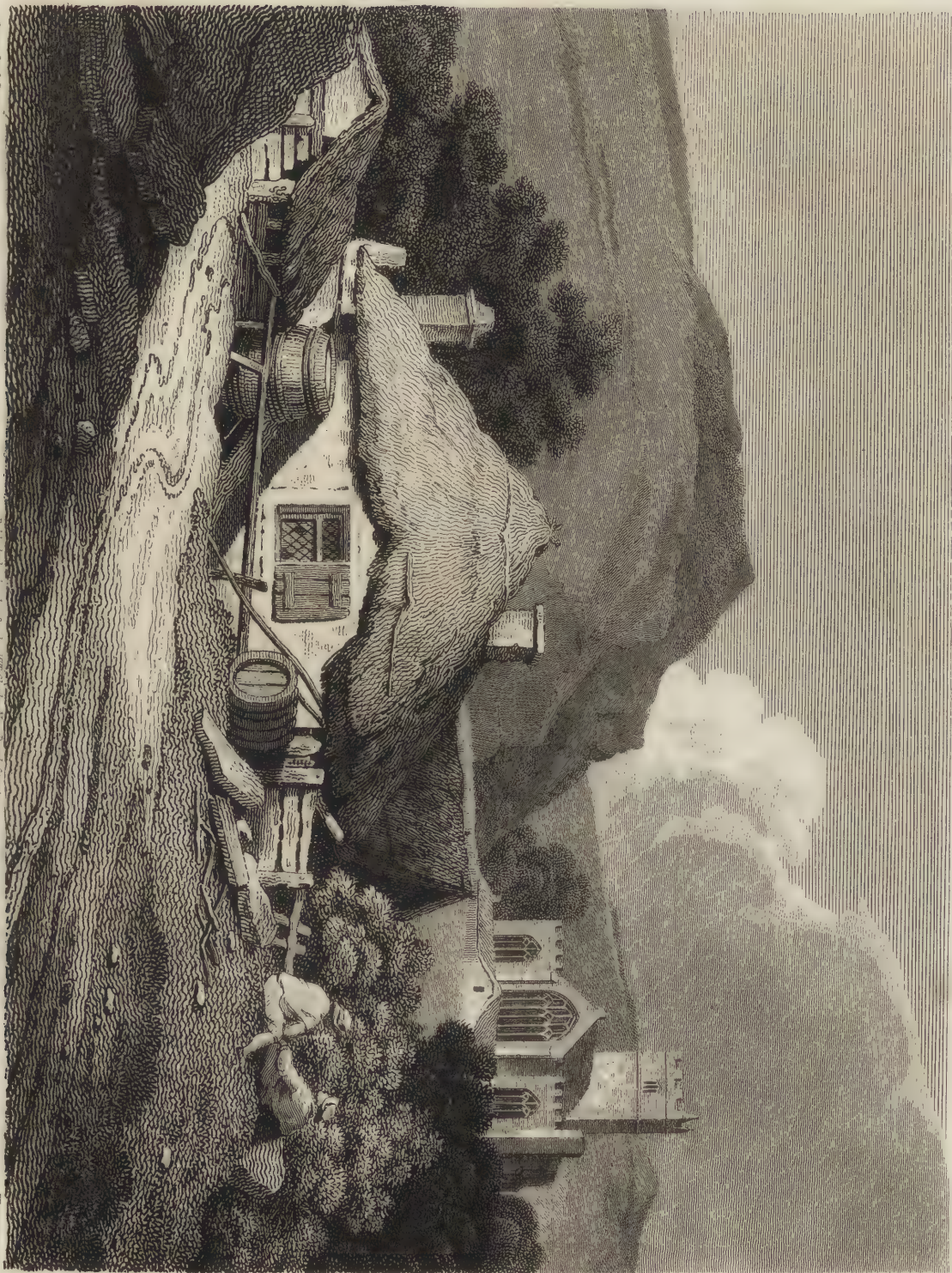
THE church of Marldon is a light and handsome structure, built with hewn stone. The most considerable part of this parish is justly said to consist of the richest and most fertile land in the south of Devon; and the whole is upwards of 2000 acres. The manor belongs to sir Lawrence Palk.

That ancient and venerable fabric, called Compton Castle, now belonging to James Templar, esq. was formerly possessed by the Gilberts: one of whom built the church. In several of the windows of the church may be seen their arms.

*Polwhele.*

Risdon says, "Into Torbay, a brook sheddeth itself, that breaketh forth from Marldon, so called belike of the quality of the soil; for here all about it consisteth of a kind of marle and chalky substance. In this parish is Compton, the lands of Angier anciently, whose daughter and heir Alice was the wife of Ralph de Pole, in the time of king Henry II. which remained in that family until king Henry III. in the 27th year of which king's reign, Ralph de Dodescombe was lord thereof, whose male line being extinct, it was left to daughters; whereof one, as I am informed, was wife unto one of the Worths; a name that enjoyeth lands here at this present. This lady, Alice Pole, gave another Compton unto one of the family of Peter, whose posterity took the name of the place;





Designed by J. Frost.

Published April 1840 by Wm. Currier, New York Street.

Engraved by J. Frost.

MARLTON, DEVONSHIRE.













Published April 1840 by J. Smith, London.

LYDFORD, DEVON.

See of the Humber.

Drawn by S. P. 1840.



and after it had continued six descents in that line, William, the last, left two daughters, Joan, married to Jeoffry Gilbert, and Susan, unto Richard Chiderly; this land fell to Gilbert's part, and hath ever since been the inheritance of that family, where they have a house seated low in a valley between two hills."

### LYDFORD, DEVONSHIRE.

LYDFORD is a poor decayed village, consisting of a few ragged cottages, situated about seven miles north of Tavistock; it was formerly a place of consequence, and is said to have been honoured with a visit by Julius Cæsar on his second coming to Britain. It was despoiled by the Danes in 997, but again recovering, it had, in the days of the Conqueror, 122 burgesses. Some remains of its ancient importance may still be seen in a square tower, or keep of a castle, which was formerly used as a court; and a prison, where those criminals were tried and confined, who offended against the stannary laws.

*Beauties of England and Wales.*

Browne, in an old humorous ballad relative to this town and castle, says:

They have a castle on a hill,  
I took yt for an old wyndmill,  
The vanes blown down by weather.  
To lye therein one night 't is guest,  
'T were better to be ston'd and prest,  
Or hang'd, now chuse you whether.

Ten men lesse roome within this cave  
Than five mice in a lanthorn have;  
The keepers they are slye ones.  
If any could devise by art,  
To get yt upp into a cart,  
'T were fit to carry lyons.

One told me in kinge Cæsar's time  
The towne was built with stone and lyme,  
But sure the walls were clay.  
And they are fallen for ought I see,  
And since the houses are gott free,  
The towne is run away.

O Cæsar, yf thou there didst raigne,  
While one house stands, come ther agayn,  
Come quickly while ther is one.  
If thou but stay a lyttle fytt,  
But fyve years more, they will commyt  
The whole town to a prison.



I kist the mayor's hand of the town,  
 Who, though he weare no scarlett gown,  
     Honours the *rose and thistle*.  
 A piece of corall to the mace,  
 Which there I saw to serve in place,  
     Would make a good child's whistle.

At six o'clock I came away,  
 And pray'd for thoes that were to stay  
     Within a place so arrant,  
 Wyde and ope the wynds so roar,  
 By God's grace I'll com ther no more,  
     Unlesse by som tynn warrant.

*Topographer, Vol. II.*

Lydford or Lyghatford, was a town of some note during the Saxon heptarchy; and so great were once its privileges, that it was not rated at any other time, or for any other cause, than London was.

The large limits of this parish, and the distance of some of its villages from the church, occasioned a petition from several of the parishioners to Walter bishop of Exeter, dated September 13, 1260. In this petition they represented the inconvenience of their attending divine service; in consequence of which, the bishop ordered, with the consent of the patrons, that the inhabitants of Balberg and Pushill, two villages on the moor, on account of their distance from Lydford, their mother church, "being eight miles in fair, and fifteen in foul weather," should resort to Withecombe church; and for such their privileges should pay their tithe lambs and three parts of their offerings to the parson of Withecombe, and all other tithes to their mother church.

Lydford bridge is a great curiosity; the first appearance of it is no other than a common road bridge of one arch; but when you reach it and look over, the depth is truly tremendous. The rugged rocks on both sides, that in some places almost join (so narrow is the channel), the broken abruptness and wild irregularity of each, and the perturbed stream roaring below, as if it had even yet to force its way through the rocky impediments—afford a picture of the sublime, adapted to the pencil of a Salvator Rosa.

At Lydford bridge, the channel of the river Lyd is undoubtedly seventy feet deep: and the surface of the water scarcely ever less than sixty feet below the bridge, though it is not above seven or





*Published by J. W. H. 1840*

*Engraved by J. W. H. 1840*

HOWTH.









Drawn by J. Frost.

Engraved after a drawing by W. Clark. New Bond Street.

Engraved by W. Greig.

LYDFORD BRIDGE.













*Drawn by S. Prout.*

*Published April 1834, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.*

*Engr. by J. Green.*

REMAINS OF THE WHITE FRIARS MONASTERY,  
STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.



eight feet between the rocks, which, on each side, project irregularly. Risdon says, that "the hideous noise of the water can only be heard," and that the river cannot be seen by the passenger; but this is a mistake. Its channel is visible in summer, when the water is at the lowest, and is certainly one of the finest specimens of a river wearing out its bed.

*Polwhele's Devonshire.*

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#### GATEWAY OF THE WHITE FRIARS MONASTERY, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE White or Carmelite Friary was seated about a stone's throw east from St. Paul's gate, where the road divides for Rihall and Uffington; by the walls yet standing, it appears to have been a large structure; and tradition says, it was a very magnificent one, and particularly famous for a beautiful church and steeple.

Above the western entrance are three niches, where probably three statues stood, each of which had a coat of arms over it, cut in the stone-work: those of each side are defaced; the centre one had the arms of France and England, quartered. It was founded by Henry III. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Many of our monarchs were lodged and entertained here, in their journeys to and from the north. Edward III. lodged in it, and held a council here when he was at Stamford. This monastery was surrendered, October 8, 1539, by its then prior.

*Harrod's Antiquities of Stamford and St. Martin's.*



## ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON.

THE church dedicated to the honour of the Holy Sepulchre is situated at the north end of the town, is of a circular form, and consists of a body, north and south aisle, leaded. In the middle is a cupola, covered also with lead, and supported by eight pillars of the Tuscan order, each pillar standing at the distance of eight feet from one another, and forming an angle with the pillar next adjoining; at the east end is a chancel, with a north and south aisle, to which you enter from the church by an ascent of three steps. At the west end is a broad embattled tower, on which is raised a pyramidal spire, of eight sides. In the tower are six bells. The length of the church and chancel is 97 feet 6 inches; the breadth of the chancel and aisles, 58 feet. The diameter of church and aisles is 58 feet 6 inches; and the compass of the circle of the eight pillars, measured outwards, 112 feet 8 inches. The tower is in length 16 feet 6 inches, and 11 feet 6 inches in breadth. The height of the spire is about 116 feet. On the south side is a porch covered with slate; the register bears date in 1571. The church was probably built by the knights templars, after the model of the church erected over the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The body only was first built; the chancel and steeple plainly appearing to have been added afterwards. This church, with four acres of land, was given to the convent of St. Andrew, by Henry I. and confirmed to them by Richard archbishop of Canterbury, and Hugh Wells, bishop of London, in whose time the vicarage was ordained. In 1254, 38 Henry III. the rectory was rated at four marks, but there is no mention of the vicarage. In 1535, 26 Henry VIII. it was valued at 6*l.* 12*s.* The vicarage amounting in its clear yearly value, only to 20*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* hath been discharged by the





Drawn by J. Fowler.

Published by J. Clarke, New Bond Street.

Thompson, sc.

ST SEPULCHRES CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON.









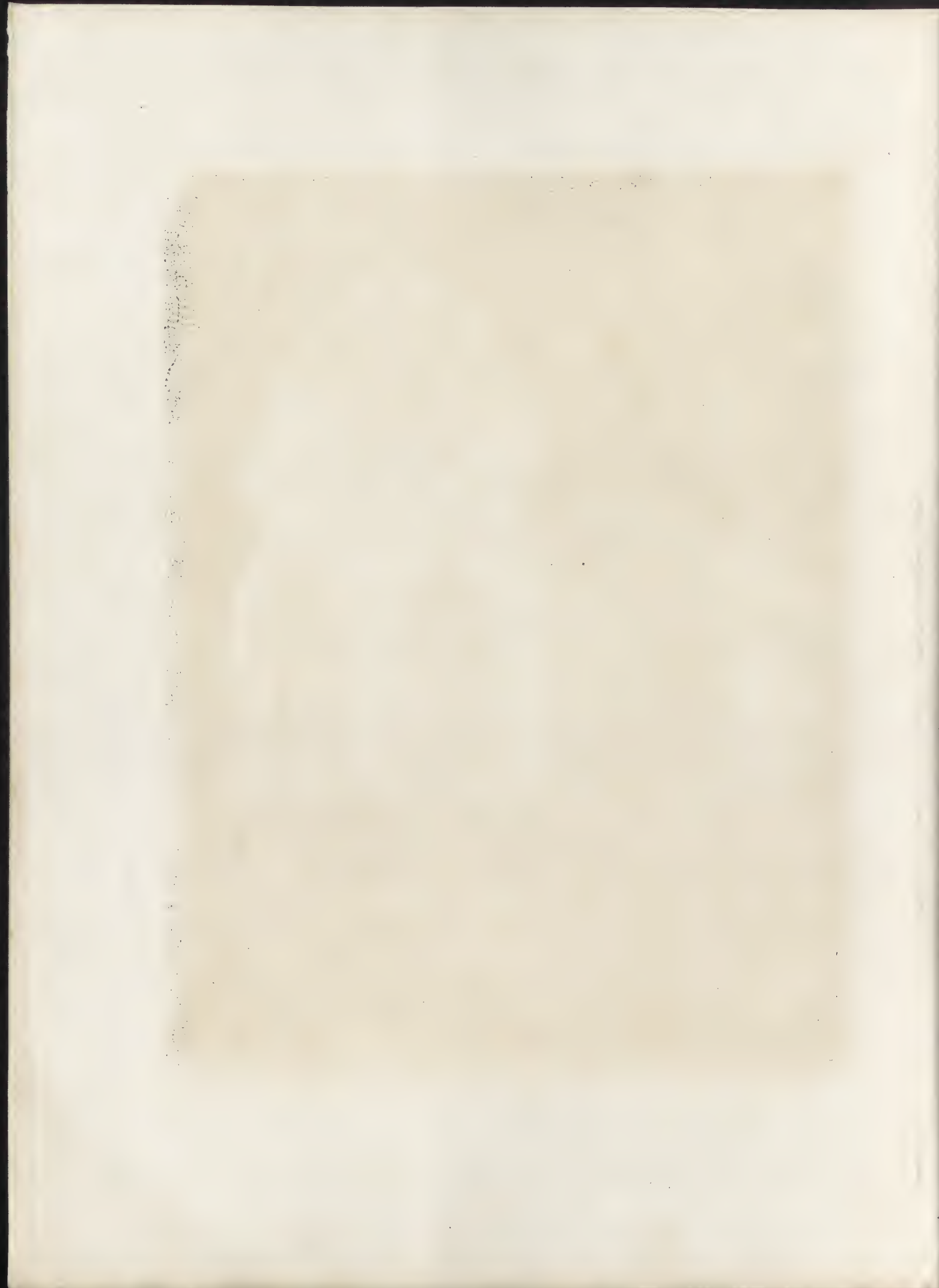
*Drawn by J. Frost*

*Published April 1840 by Wm. Lister New Bond Street.*

*Thompson, sc.*

ST SEPULCHRES CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON.













Drawn by J. Frost.

Published May 1. 1846 by Wm. Clarke, New Bond Street.

Engraved by Miss H. H. H. H.

ORNAMENTED BRICK WORK, NETTESWELL CHURCH, ESSEX.



governors of queen Anne's bounty, from the payment of first fruits and tenths. After the dissolution of religious houses, the patronage appears to have continued in the crown; but belonged, in about 1640, to sir John Lambe, who sold it to Peter Whalley, esq. from whom it came to Nathaniel Whalley, clerk, his grandson, who is the present patron. The great tithes of this living, with those of St. Giles, are now in the hands of — Pilkington, as impropiator of both parishes.

*Brydge's Northamptonshire.*

### ORNAMENTED BRICK-WORK, NETTLESWELL CHURCH, ESSEX.

THIS specimen of ornamental work in bricks is inserted into the wall of Nettleswell church on the south side near the porch: it appears to be of the time of Henry VII. or rather earlier, and perhaps alludes to the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster. In the centre is a radiant rose, so frequently displayed by Henry VII. supported by animals scaled to the shoulders: other portions contain a smaller rose, a bull, and a viper.

The parish of Nettleswell is situated at the south-east extremity of the half-hundred of Harlow, and is, together with its appurtenances, computed to be about fifteen miles in circumference; it was one of the seventeen lordships given by king Harold to his great abbey of Waltham at its foundation, though it does not occur in the doomsday survey among the possessions of that monastery.

The church is a rectory valued at £200 per annum; and at the dissolution of monasteries was granted to Richard Higham, esq.

The parsonage is a neat house, and built at the expense of the late incumbent, the Rev. A. Natt.

*Gentleman's Mag.*



## KENILWORTH PRIORY, WARWICKSHIRE.

THIS priory of black canons was founded in 1122 by Geoffrey de Clinton, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

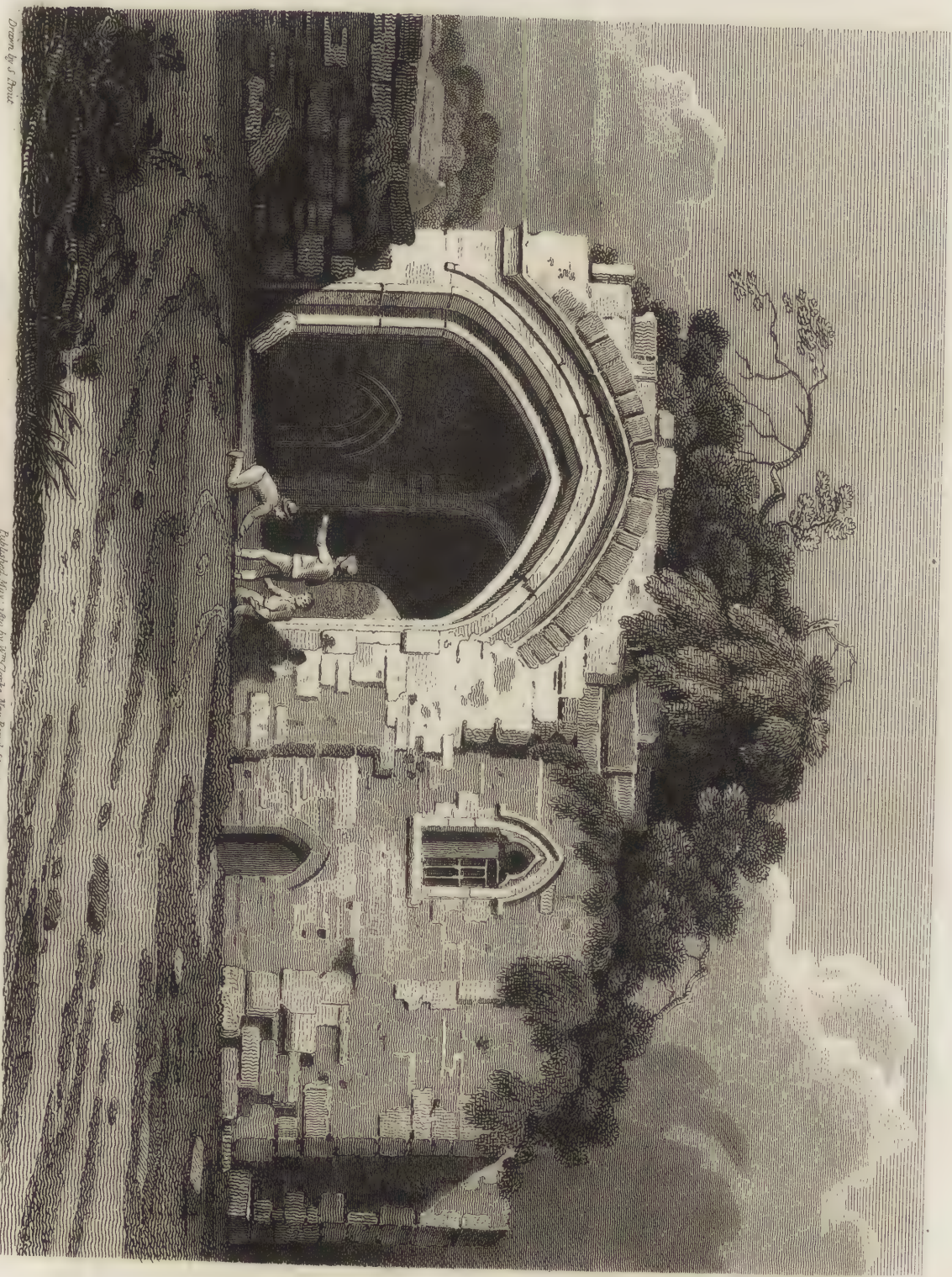
For the redemption of his sins, Dugdale tells us, and for the good estate of king Henry I. (whose consent he had to it), his own wife and children, Clinton endowed it with all the lands and woods that he had in the parish of Kenilworth, except what he had reserved for the building of a castle and making a park, with many other lands and liberties; all which he enjoined his heirs to observe, on pain of his curse, and God's wrath.

Geoffrey his son, and Henry his grandson, not only confirmed his gifts, but made considerable additions to the revenues of it, out of their own estates; the former granting them the tithes of all manner of provisions whatsoever, that were carried into the castle.

There were many other benefactors to this priory, whose lands and rents king Henry I. briefly reciting in his charter, confirmed, and granted the canons great liberties and immunities at the same time; as did Henry II. insomuch that they had the privileges of court-leet, assize of bread and beer, authority to try and punish malefactors, freedom from county and hundred courts, free warren within certain manors, &c. paying to the king, his heirs and successors, 116*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

At the time of the dissolution it was valued at 543*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum, above all reprises; which being included, the true value was 643*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.* The house was surrendered by Simon Jekys, its abbot, and sixteen monks: these had all pensions assigned them in the 20th of Henry VIII. who granted the site of it to sir Andrew Flamock, a courtier of the time; whose grand-daughter and heiress brought it with her in marriage to John Colborn, esq. of Morton Morell; but he having purchased some horses that had been stolen





*Drawn by J. Smith*

*Published May 1850 by Wm. Clarke, New Bond Street.*

*Engr. by J. Thompson.*

**KENNELWORTHY PRIORY.**













*Drawn by S. Prout.*

*Published May 1810 by Wm. Clarke, New Bond Street.*

*Engr'd by J. Thompson.*

**NETHER HALL, ESSEX.**



out of the stables of the earl of Leicester, near the castle, was frightened into a conveyance of his right to that nobleman, to whom queen Elizabeth had before given the manor and castle.

It is now almost entirely demolished, there being only the gate and some small parts of the walls remaining; but their distances from each other, and their curious architecture, show that it has been a spacious and beautiful structure.

#### NETHER HALL, ESSEX,

Is so named from the low situation of the house near the confluence of the rivers Lea and Stort. It is situated in the parish of Roydon, about a mile and a half south-west of the church, and was formerly the seat of the Colt family, which appears to have been settled here as early as the reign of Edward IV.: from what family or in what way the manor came into the possession of the Colts is not known. It was first noticed as a manor in 1401, when Thomas, son of John Organ, conveyed it to Nicholas Collorn and Thomas Prudence. The ancient mansion, which had been converted into a farm-house, was demolished about the year 1773, the gateway and some portion of the walls only being left standing through the strength of the brick-work, which rendered their destruction too expensive. The whole building was surrounded by a moat, and the moat encompassed with a wall.

The gateway, which consists of two floors, is of brick, with a half-hexagon tower on each side of the entrance; nearly the whole of one of them has fallen in, and the space between them is in a very ruinous condition. Each floor is occupied by only one room, measuring about twenty-seven feet by twenty-three and a half, formerly lighted by large and elegant windows; the upper story is



nearly destroyed. The ceiling of the lower story is of wainscot, sustained by arches of the same material, resting in front on three blank shields, and a truss composed of a radiant rose; and at the back, on four trusses, the first and third of which represent griffins, the second and fourth a bear and ragged staff: the westernmost shield is supported by two horses; the second is held by a spread eagle, supported by a lion and unicorn; and the third rests on a lioness and bull, ducally crowned. The room has been wainscoted to about the height of eight feet: above, on the plaster, are rudely painted in compartments various figures, purporting to be representations of some of the most eminent persons in sacred, profane, and fabulous history, whose names are thus added in the eastern bow—"Hercules, Georg for Ing." In the western bow, "Godfery of Bulen, Charl the Great." There was formerly another figure in this compartment, now erased. On the west wall, over a window, is a black figure blowing bubbles, dividing this sentence: "Time tarrieth for no man. Hector." On the north, David between two figures, nearly erased. On the east wall, "Julious Seaser" and "Judus Maccabæus."

On the summit of one of the side-walls of the gateway are considerable remains of two curiously twisted chimnies: a trefoil ornament appears to have nearly surrounded the upper part of the gateway; it is again introduced beneath the windows, and round the towers, upon a parallel with their bases in the lower story; the brick-work of the towers is in many parts tessellated, as it is likewise upon the most perfect part of the adjoining wall: the gateway is embattled, and has a square projection at the corner; the trefoil ornament is here continued. Above the entrance is a machicolation, and the place where the portcullis has been is yet to be seen. The remains of this ancient manorial mansion are almost every day suffering dilapidations for the purposes of the tenant who now holds the lands around it; considerable quantities of the ma-









Printed at the  
Publishers, June 1, 1840, by J. W. Jones, Street, 10, Pall Mall, London.

REMAINS OF ABBOTSBURY ABBEY.



terials supply the place of gravel on the roads and cartways in the vicinity. Many noble trees still stand near the moat, which we understand are marked for the axe.

To Thomas Colt, esq. who was employed on some foreign embassy by Edward IV. is attributed the erection of this manor-house, as representations of both the coats on his monument in Roydon church were to be seen on a doorecase in the farm-house before it was destroyed, viz. a fess between three colts (Colt), impaling gerroné of eight trees (Butt). His epitaph is as follows :

“ Nobilis ille Thomas Colte, armiger, hic requiescit,  
Edwardi regis consul honorificus.  
Prudens, discretus, fortis, tam consiliisquam  
Armis, vis talem quis reperire potuit  
Illius sobolu sponse dneq. Johanne,  
Stirpis præclaræ tumba dat effigiem.

s anno

MC quater semel lxx bis et xi probus iste

s die

Augusti mensis x bis et i bis obiit.”

In Holy Cross, or Westgate church, Canterbury, there is a memorial of Robert Colt, a common brewer; and from his armorial bearings, which are three colts, he was probably one of the same family. He died Dec. 6, 1444.

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#### ABBOTSBURY ABBEY, DORSETSHIRE.

THIS once splendid and extensive abbey was founded, according to some historians, by Orcus or Urkus, steward of the royal palace to Canute, and Thola his wife, about the year 1026, for Benedictines: but by others it is asserted, that Orcus only expelled the



secular canons, who had for some time before been established here, and introduced regular ones in their room. Edward the Confessor bestowed upon the Benedictines of Abbotsbury all wrecks found on the shores near the place, which were afterwards confirmed to them by Henry I. who likewise added many immunities and privileges.

Of this abbey so little remains, that it becomes extremely difficult to trace the arrangements of its parts; the most extensive portion of the ruins is used as a barn; but whether originally devoted to that purpose or not, is now unknown. It is surrounded by a parapet, communicating with turrets at its angles. Only half of this building is now in use. The walls of the other portion being in a ruinous state, are beautifully varied with the appendages with which nature has clothed them, and afford a most striking contrast to the part now occupied. The gatehouse, formerly the principal entrance to the abbey, a portion of the adjoining walls, the dormitory, now used as a stable, a ruinous porch which apparently belonged to the conventual church, and two buildings, conjectured to be the malthouse and brewhouse of the original establishment, are all the other parts of which the least traces are left. The gatehouse or entrance consists of a large pointed arch, the interior of which is groined, and a small portal separated from it by a broad buttress; over them are some of the ancient chambers, now used as a deposit for corn, and other purposes. Considering the general devastation of this abbey, it is rather surprising that this part has received so little injury.

The church, which contained the remains of the founders, Orcus and his wife, with the descendants of their family, together with many eminent personages, is totally destroyed, except the before-mentioned porch: a conception therefore can only be formed of its original splendour, from a knowledge of the numerous chantries and chapels which were attached to it. The principal of these, St.





From the N.W.

Published by Wm. Groom, New York Street

# ABBOTSBURY ABBEY.

London, 1845













Published June 1. 1840 by Wm. Lusk, New Bond Street.

After H. H. H. del.

ABBOTSBURY ABBEY, DORSETSHIRE.

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Mary's chapel, was in all its parts most exquisitely wrought, and finished in the purest style of English architecture. At the dissolution of monasteries the manor of Abbotsbury, together with the abbey, were granted to sir Giles Strangeways, who preserved the chapel of St. Mary as a place of sepulture for himself and family, and near it erected a substantial mansion with part of the abbey materials; but both chapel and mansion were levelled to the ground during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I.; at which time also the meritorious work of destroying the abbey was completed to nearly the state in which it now remains.

Abbotsbury, an inconsiderable market-town, is situated in a valley, surrounded by hills of great magnitude, at the distance of about one mile from the sea-shore, and consists of three streets, divided nearly into the form of the letter Y. The buildings are of stone; the number of houses is 173; the inhabitants are 778, whose principal employment is fishing.

On an eminence, half a mile south-west from the town, stands a small ancient edifice, called St. Catherine's Chapel, which, from the loftiness of its situation, and its own height, serves both for a sea and land mark. The materials with which it is built are a reddish stone, obtained from the hill upon which it stands: the whole building, although but recently repaired, is going fast to decay.

At the end of a ridge of hills, about a mile and a half west of Abbotsbury, is an old fortification called Abbotsbury Castle: its form is nearly square, with the angles rounded off. On the north side is a rampart, and on the south another; but neither of them rise above the area. On the east side are two very high and thick ramparts, and on the west are two others, but not equal in height or thickness to those on the east.

The greatest curiosities to strangers who visit Abbotsbury, excepting those already mentioned, are the decoy and the swannery.



The decoy is about one mile south-west from the town, and is well covered with wood; here great numbers of wild fowl resort, and are taken. Not far from the decoy is the swannery, in which are kept 600 or 700 swans; formerly as many thousands.

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### ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, CORNWALL.

ST. Michael's Mount is one of those rare and commanding objects which arrest and fix the attention the moment they are seen. Its peculiar situation, and the sublime character it assumes from appearing to rise immediately from the waves, singularly interest the imagination of the observer, though, when viewed from the land, its magnitude is apparently diminished, from the vast extent of the horizon, and the expanded tract of water which surrounds its base. At high tides it appears a completely insulated congregation of rocks, rising to a considerable height, gradually decreasing in size, till, assisted by the tower of the chapel on its summit, it assumes the form of a complete pyramid. At low water it may be approached from the shore over a kind of causeway of sand and rocks, which are submerged by every rising tide, and the Mount again rendered a perfect island. Some of the masses of rock in the intermediate space are immensely large, and all composed of granite of a close texture, with its felspar of a pinkish colour. The Mount itself consists of a hard granite, in which transparent quartz is the preponderating substance. From various stations its appearance is different, being in some places nearly perpendicular, and at others of a gentle declivity; and, though the rocks are for the most part craggy and barren, yet the soil affords sufficient herbage to pasture a score of sheep, or upwards, for the whole year. It has also some small planta-





Drawn by J. P. Smith.

Engraved by J. P. Smith.

Printed by J. P. Smith.

ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT, CORNWALL.







tions of fir scattered over its surface. The distant view of the Mount excites ideas of impressive grandeur; but the effect is considerably increased when traversing its base, ascending its craggy sides, or slowly winding beneath its immense masses of pendent rocks. The whole scene is singularly calculated to inflame the enthusiasm of the poet; and a mind of no common mould has thus poured the note of sublimity from the vocal shell on contemplating the beauty of the prospect, and revolving the events which the traditionary lore of past ages represents to have occurred on this spot :

Majestic Michael rises ; he whose brow  
Is crown'd with castles, and whose rocky sides  
Are clad with dusky ivy ; he whose base,  
Beat by the storms of ages, stands unmov'd  
Amidst the wreck of things—the change of time.  
That base, encircled by the azure waves,  
Was once with verdure clad ; the tow'ring oaks  
Here wav'd their branches green : the sacred oaks,  
Whose awful shade among, the Druids stray'd  
To cut the hallow'd mistletoe, and hold  
High converse with their gods.

Another poet of eminent genius has also characterized the Mount in the following classic terms :

Mountain, the curious Muse might love to gaze  
On the dim record of thy early days ;  
Oft fancying that she heard, like the low blast,  
The sounds of mighty generations past.  
Thee the Phœnician, as remote he sail'd  
Along the unknown coast, exulting hail'd,  
And when he saw thy rocky point aspire,  
Thought on his native shores of Aradus or Tyre.  
-----  
Thou only, aged Mountain, dost remain,  
Stern monument ! amidst the delug'd plain !  
And fruitless the big waves thy bulwarks beat,  
The big waves slow retire, and murmur at thy feet.



The first of these extracts has reference to the popular belief of St. Michael's Mount having, in the remote ages of antiquity, been situated in a wood; a circumstance to which its name, in the Cornish language, gives a considerable degree of plausibility: its Cornish appellation was Carak-ludgh in Lûz, which signifies the gray or hoary Rock in the Wood; and by this title it is mentioned by William of Worcester, who wrote his Travels over England about the year 1490, and, in speaking of St. Michael, employs these words: "Apparicio Sancti Michælis in monte tumba antea vocato, *Le hoar Rock in the Wodd.*" The tradition is partly confirmed by the testimony of Leland, who remarks that "in the baye betwyxt the Mont and Pensants be found neere the lowe water marke, rootes of trees yn dyvers places;" and Borlase, in a paper published in the fiftieth volume of the Philosophical Transactions, strengthens the evidence by relating the discovery of roots and trunks of trees, some of them imbedded in the natural soil, but covered with sand, and submerged by twelve feet of water every flowing tide. Ptolemy calls the mount Ocrinum; but soon after the sixth century it seems to have received its present name from the apparition of St. Michael, whose appearance, according to the monkish legends, to some hermits on this Mount, occasioned the foundation of the monastery. The place where the vision sat was a craggy spot, in a dangerous situation, near the upper part of the rock, which in the time of Carew still bore the name of St. Michael's chair; but that appellation has since been transferred to a more accessible, but equally dangerous spot, on the summit of one of the angles of the chapel. However little the credit that can be attached to this wild tale, it is certain that the Mount became hallowed at a very early period, that it was renowned for its sanctity, and was, for a time, an object of frequent pilgrimage. The superstitious ve-



neration paid to it by the mistakenly devout is alluded to by Spenser in his *Shepherd's Calendar*, and in terms sufficiently explicit to mark its fame :

In evil hour thou erst in hond,  
Thus holy hills to blame,  
For sacred unto saints they stond,  
And of them have their name.  
St. Michael's Mount who does not know,  
That wards the western coast ?

When it was first consecrated to religious purposes is unknown ; but the earliest time it is on record as a place of devotion is the fifth century, though it seems probable that it was then highly celebrated, as St. Keyna, a holy virgin of the British blood royal, and daughter of Braganus prince of Brecknockshire, is stated to have come hither on pilgrimage, about the year 490. Here she was joined by her nephew Cadoc, who is reputed to have caused a fountain to spring up in a dry place, on which a church was erected to his honour, upwards of 500 years afterwards. Edward the Confessor founded on this spot a priory of Benedictine monks, on whom he bestowed the property of the Mount, together with several other places. The peculiar respect in which this church was held, may in some degree be estimated from the following particulars copied from an instrument recorded by William of Worcester, and asserted to have been found among its ancient registers :

“ To all members of holy mother church who shall read or hear these letters, peace and salvation. Be it known unto you all, that our most holy lord pope Gregory, in the year of Christ's incarnation 1070, out of his great zeal and devotion to the church of Mount St. Michael in Tumba in the county of Cornwall, hath piously granted unto the aforesaid church, which is intrusted to



the angelical ministry, and with full approbation consecrated and sanctified, to remit to all the faithful who shall enrich, endow, or visit the said church, a third part of their penance; and that this grant may remain for ever unshaken and inviolable, by the authority of God the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, he forbids all his successors from attempting to make any alteration against this decree." We learn from the same author, that these words were placed publicly on the gates of the church, and enjoined to be read in other churches, that the devout might be induced to visit the Mount more frequently, and in greater numbers.

*Beauties of England and Wales.*

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### TINTAGEL CASTLE, CORNWALL.

THE most interesting objects on the coast of Cornwall are the remains of Tintagel, or king Arthur's Castle, scattered amidst such wildness of scenery as seems the work of magic power; on every side nature appears in wild solemnity. The principal remains of this fortress are on a bold promontory, stretching out on the sea, and nearly separated from the land by an immense chasm; this peninsula was anciently joined to the shore, with the communication of a drawbridge, and after its destruction was supplied by trunks of trees; but the only access, at present, is by a narrow sheep-path, overlooking a hideous cliff, which cannot be climbed without the utmost danger. The island contains many acres of excellent pasturage for sheep; two or three, being put forward, lead the rest over the crumbling ledge. There are no doubts of this castle being a British structure, and built in the rudest times, when the Cornish Britons had not learnt any thing of the art from the Romans; what remains is constructed with slate, pierced with



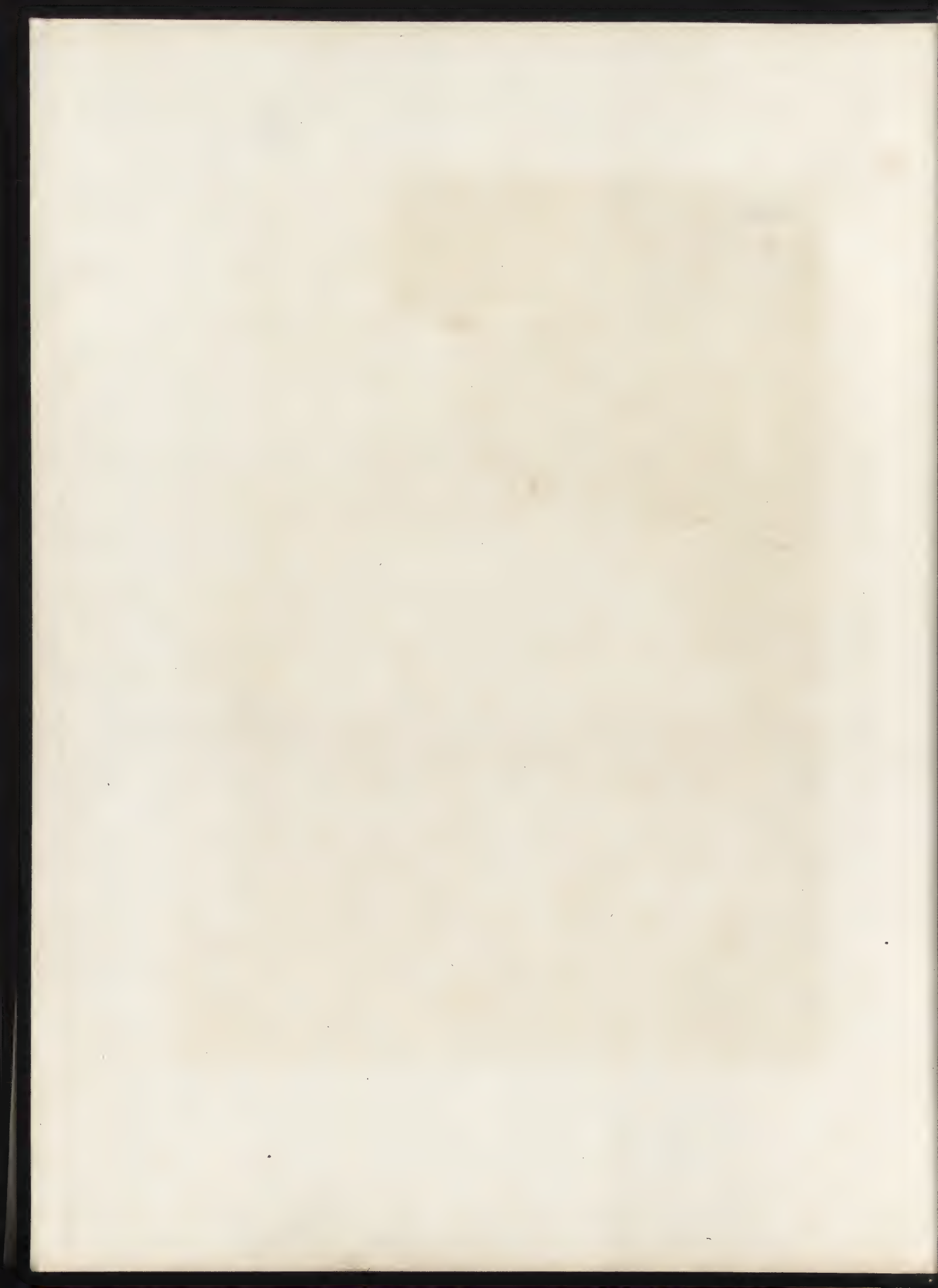


TINTAGEL CASTLE, CORNWALL.

Engraved from a sketch by Wm. Lushington, Esq.

— 1840 —







loop-holes, and strengthened with buttresses. Tintagel was the seat of the dukes and earls of Cornwall to the time of Edward I. when palaces and castles were converted into prisons, and magnificence fell into ruins; but it is particularly famous for giving birth to the hero of the west, the enterprising Arthur, who is said to have imbibed the spirit of his native spot, and to have united the savage warrior with the religious enthusiast.

After the death of Ambrosius Aurelius, A. D. 497, it is said, that a Briton, named Uter, having been victorious over his Saxon enemies, made a triumphal feast for the principal nobility and soldiers of his kingdom; giving orders that the invitation to his court should be extended to their wives and daughters, to unite their congratulations over his pagan enemies. Among the princes who attended this celebration was Gothlois, earl and duke of Cornwall, with Igera, his lady, with whose beauty and charms the king was so much delighted, as to omit the necessary affairs of his kingdom to enjoy her company. Gothlois, possessed with jealousy, abruptly left the court, and, with Igera, returned to his own country, obstinately refusing obedience to the commands of Uter, considering himself a free prince, who owed neither homage nor allegiance; whereupon Uter denounced hostility against him; but Gothlois still persisted, notwithstanding his threats, from which the king's hopes were considerably dismayed, and the anguish of disappointment increased, having learnt that the object of his desires was secured within the impregnable fort of Dundagel (Tintagel), "which was a place munified by art and nature, and of so narrow an entrance over the sea and rocks, by a drawbridge, that three armed men at once would keep out his whole army, and maugre all their skill and strength." Uter found the force of his arms ineffectual, being altogether discomfited in his attempts; but as he was more desirous to vanquish the chastity of Gothlois's lady (Igera) than to shed blood, he resolved to have recourse to the magic art of the



old British prophet (Merlin), who bid the king be of good comfort, for that he doubted not but in a short time he would introduce him into the company of Igerna; "whereupon Merlin ordered the king, together with Ursan, of Richardock, to attend him one night in the twilight, with whom, in secret manner, he went towards the drawbridge of Dundagel castle, where, making a noise, the sentinel demanded in the dark, who they were? Merlin, being transformed into the shape of Bricot, a servant who waited on Gothlois, and lay in his bedchamber, made answer, that his duke, Gothlois, escaped from the siege of Dameliock, was at the gate for entrance. The sentinel apprehending he heard the very voice of Bricot, and seeing at some distance two persons talking together, the one king Uter, metamorphosed into the shape of duke Gothlois, and another Ursan, of Richardock, transformed into the shape of Jordan, of Dundagell, let down the drawbridge, and so gave them opportunity to enter into the insular castle aforesaid; where he had further confirmation of the identity or reality of their persons by their speech and apparel, as far as the night would permit him. Whereupon he joyfully conducted king Uter to Igerna's chamber, who, in bed, not discovering the fraud, gladly received him for her lord; when, that very night betwixt them was begotten that valiant, noble, and religious prince Arthur\*."

The same night Uter's soldiers seized the castle of Dameliock (now St. Udye) maintained by Gothlois, who fell in the conflict. Soon after, king Uter was publicly married to Igerna, by whom (as afore-mentioned) he had a son named Arthur, and a daughter named Ayme.

In consequence of the achievements of Arthur being so interwoven with fabulous and imaginary accounts, many rigid historians have doubted his existence; but of his acts, lord Bacon says, "There is truth enough to make him famous, besides what is fa-

\* Hals, p. 96.









*Drawn by J. Prout.*

Nº 1.

*Published May 1. 1810 by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.*

Nº 2.

*Engr'd by Miss Hankworth.*

ANTIENT SCULPTURED STONES.



bulous." He was born in the year 500, fifteen years after which he is said to have succeeded his father in the kingdom, and to have lost his life in the 36th year of his reign, in a battle near Camelford.

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SCULPTURED STONE IN THE CHURCHYARD OF LANT-  
WIT MAJOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—No. I.

THE situation of this place, though rather low, is yet pleasant, being at a little distance only from the sea, and is more particularly famous, as being the residence for some time, of Germanus and Lupus, sent here for the extirpation of heresy. Besides the remains of the celebrated schools in which so many nobles are supposed to have been educated, and the ruins of many other buildings, there are several streets in different directions, that retain their names, though the houses on each side are destroyed. A large old building called the town-hall is still standing. Several curious monumental stones are seen in the church and churchyard, and figures of a very ancient date. The subject at present before us is supposed to be a grave-stone, and has a rude inscription on it; it lies on the south side of the church, and is about four feet long, but seems to have been broken.

*Archæologia, Vol. vi.*

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SCULPTURED STONE AT PEN Y MYNIDD,  
BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—No. II.

THIS stone is marked with a cross cut within a small semicircular sort of channel or groove, each bar of the cross having besides, on



either side, a parallel range of dots or points. What the remaining sculptures on this stone mean, is not now to be determined.

*Archæologia, Vol. iv.*

Pen y Mynidd is situated on the eastern side of Anglesea, near the great post-road from London to Holyhead, and six miles from Bangor Ferry. It is celebrated for being the native place of Owen Tudor, from whom have descended a numerous race of kings. Whether he was lord of the manor, does not appear. By what means he found his way to court, is uncertain; but at his first introduction, being unacquainted with the English tongue, he was called "the dumb Welshman."

Catherine of France, the widow of Henry V. married Owen Tudor in 1428, and, from what can be collected from history, they lived agreeably together. The queen lived nine years after her marriage, and died January 3, 1437, in Bermondsey. On her grandson Henry VII. ascending the throne, her relics were taken up, and never interred after; but lay neglected in a shabby coffin near Henry V.'s monument in Westminster Abbey. By Catherine, Owen had three sons, Edmund, Jasper, and Owen; he had also a daughter by her, who died young. Though the court took no notice of the father, except to punish him, they attended to the children. Edmund was created earl of Richmond, and married the heiress of the house of Beaufort, pretenders to the crown after the reigning family. He died in 1456, at the age of 27, leaving his son, afterwards Henry VII. fifteen weeks old. Jasper was earl of Pembroke. In 1459, Henry VI. granted to sir Owen Tudor, he having been knighted by his own son the earl of Pembroke, £100 yearly out of his manors of Falkston, Walton, and Bensted, in Kent; and the next year, some emoluments out of the lordship of Denbigh. But he enjoyed these but a short time; for in 1461 he was taken prisoner by Edward IV. at the battle of Mortimer's Cross, in fighting for the house of Lancaster, as an officer under









FARLEY CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Engr'd by G. Diller

Published May 1. 1840 by W. Diller, New Bond Street.

W. Diller del.



his son the earl of Pembroke, was carried to Hereford, suffered decapitation without trial, and was buried in the Gray Friars church.

### FARLEY CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

At what time this castle was erected, or who was its builder, is not certainly known; indeed, considering its importance (at least if one may judge from the extent of the ruins), it seems surprising so little should be said of it in history.

The first account of Farley Castle is no further back than the 16th of Edward III. when Farley, or Farleigh, appears to have been the property of Bartholomew lord Berghersh, who then obtained a charter of free warren for all his demesne lands here. It was sold by his grand-daughter, the sole heir of his son Bartholomew, with other estates, to Robert lord Hungerford, who for his attachment to the house of Lancaster was attainted by parliament; when Edward IV. was settled on the throne: his lands being confiscated, this manor, and several other of his estates, were given to Richard duke of Gloucester, brother to the king, in whose possession it continued till after his accession to the crown.

Richard, among the many honours and favours he bestowed on John lord Howard, duke of Norfolk, and earl marshal of England, in consideration of his faithful services to the house of York, granted him the castle and lordship of Farley in special tail. It seems afterwards to have returned to the Hungerfords; but whether it was restored to them, or they repurchased, does not appear. By Camden's manner of expressing himself it looks as if it did not belong to them, when he wrote. His words are, "Farley, once



a castle on a hill (but now pulled down), belonging, not many years since, to the Hungerfords;" and yet from the date of some monuments in the chapel, it appears to have been the burial-place of that family as late as the year 1613. It was afterwards the property of the earl of Huntingdon, and has since been purchased by — Frampton, esq. the present possessor.

The chapel in Farley Castle consists of a single aisle, having a recess, or small chantry, on its north side; the ceiling of which is ornamented with (what was once) a fine painting of the resurrection, in many parts now demolished; but though it is exposed to the injuries of the air and weather, the roof being decayed and gone, the remaining part is remarkably fresh. In a border next this ceiling, are represented several saints. This chapel was (it has been before observed) the burial-place of the Hungerfords, though many other persons were probably interred here, as a great heap of human bones are piled up in one corner of the building; and through every aperture of broken pavement, more appear. Here are four monuments of the Hungerford family in the recess, which is paved with black and white marble; one very elegant, representing a man and his wife carved in white marble, recumbent on a black marble slab.

Among many memorandums of the Hungerfords, the following has rather a pretty turn, particularly in the four last lines. It is engraved on brass.

If birth or worth might add to rareness life,  
 Or tears in man reviv'd a virtuous wife,  
 Looke in this cabinet, bereav'd of breath,  
 Here lies the perle enclos'd; the which by death,  
 Sterne death, subdu'd, slighting vain worldly vice,  
 Achieving heaven, with thoughts of paradise.  
 She was her sexes wonder, great in blood,  
 But, what is far more rare, both great and good.  
 She was with all celestial virtues storde,  
 The life of Shaa, and soul of Hungerforde.









FARLEY CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Published May 1. 1841 by Wm. Clarke, New Bond Street.



## AN EPITAPH,

Written in memory of the late right  
 Noble and most truly virtuous  
 Mrs. Mary Shaa,  
 Daughter to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Walter Lord  
 Hongerford, sister and heyre general to the  
 Right Noble St. Ed. Hongerford, Knt. deceased,  
 And wife unto Thomas Shaa, Esq. leaving  
 Behind, Robert Shaa, her only sonne.  
 She departed this life in the faith  
 Of Christ, the last day of September,  
 Anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1613.

In a vault beneath this chapel, to which the descent is from without, are six leaden coffins, exactly resembling those enclosing Egyptian mummies, having the representation of a human face raised on them, a swelling about the shoulders, gradually tapering to the feet: upon the upper lids of two of them are placed smaller coffins, containing the bodies of children: they are kept from the ground, being laid on pieces of stone, squared like large beams. Here is likewise an urn, containing the bowels of some person who was embalmed.

Near the entrance into the chapel stands a chest of old armour, formerly belonging to the Hungerfords, and brought from the castle; on opening which, were found three original letters written by Oliver Cromwell. Two of them, it is said, were lent to a gentleman, who never returned them. The third is preserved in a frame.

In the east wall are the remains of the communion-table, the slab of which was not long ago taken away. The woman who shows the ruins, says, that her grandfather was game-keeper to



the last of the Hungerfords that possessed this castle, who sold twenty-eight manors, and lived to be 115 years of age; but that, owing to his great extravagance, the last thirty years of his life he was reduced to subsist on charity.

*Grose's Antiquities.*

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CHAPEL OF THE BEAD-HOUSE, HIGHAM FERRERS,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE bead-house, or alms-house, stands on the south side of Higham Ferrers church: it was founded by archbishop Chichely, for twelve men, and one poor woman to attend them; with a daily allowance of one penny each. This building is much injured by neglect, and the ravages of time: the interior was divided, by screens of wood, into several compartments or cells; some of them are yet standing. A crypt has lately been discovered under the floor, and the key-stone being taken away, it now remains open, and may easily be descended from the interior of the chapel, though the original entrance appears to have been on the northern side from the churchyard. A few years since, the windows of the chapel retained a portion of their painted glass, but now not a shred remains. On each side of the east window is a niche; and on the south side, in a small cavity, is a bason, probably for the reception of holy water.





*Drawn by J. Storer.*

*Published June 1841 by Wm. Clarke New Bond Street.*

*Engraved by J. Lambert.*

THE BEAD HOUSE, HIGHAM FERRERS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.













W. H. H. 1847

Published June 1847 by W. H. H. 1847, New Bond Street.

Printed by

WEST HAM CHURCH FROM PEVENSEY CASTLE.









Printed by

Published by J. G. Allen, New Bond Street.

# PEVENSEY CASTLE, SUSSEX.

Miss Hemmings, &c.



## PEVENSEY CASTLE, SUSSEX.

PEVENSEY, though now a small village, was formerly of some note. Its castle is undoubtedly of great antiquity; and, from the number of Roman bricks worked into its walls, is supposed to stand upon the site of a still more ancient edifice.

At this place William the Conqueror made his debarkation; and about eight miles from hence was fought the decisive battle of Hastings. The town and castle of Pevensey was given by the Conqueror to Robert earl of Morton in Normandy, his brother by the mother's side, who was created earl of Cornwall in the succeeding reign. He was succeeded in his possessions by William earl of Morton and Cornwall, who, on being refused the earldom of Kent, entered into a rebellion; whereupon the king seized upon this town and castle, and gave them to Gilbert de Aquila, with all the land thereunto belonging. In the lifetime of his immediate successor this town and castle reverted to the crown; and after divers changes, they, by gift from king Henry II. became the property of Richard de Aquila, whose posterity enjoyed them quietly till the reign of Henry III. when Gilbert de Aquila, by disorderly conduct, made himself obnoxious to the king, who seized upon all his estates. This honour, in the nineteenth year of his reign, the king granted to Gilbert Marshal, earl of Pembroke, during pleasure. In the twenty-fifth year of his reign he gave the honour to Peter de Savoy, uncle to his queen, and afterwards granted him the inheritance thereof, with the castle and its appurtenances.

Before the reign of James I. this castle was a part of the possessions of the dutchy of Lancaster; for James, by his letters pa-



tent under the seal of that dutchy, granted to Edward earl of Dorset the castle of Pevensey and portreve of Pevensey, to hold the same during his life.

For a considerable length of time this castle had been held by the Pelham family, under a lease from the dutchy of Lancaster, till some years since his grace the late duke of Newcastle gave it up to the late earl of Wilmington, on his being created baron Pevensey. It now belongs to the Northampton family.

From the ruined walls of this castle may be seen a most beautiful prospect, the church of West-ham forming a principal feature in the view.

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#### PORCHESTER CASTLE, HAMPSHIRE.

THE precise origin of this structure is unknown ; it is situated on a neck of land, jutting out a considerable way towards the middle of Portsmouth harbour ; it is a noble pile of a quadrangular form, surrounding an area of between four and five acres ; and still in sufficient preservation to be used as a place of confinement for prisoners of war ; from 3000 to 5000 of whom have been secured here at one time. The walls are from eight to twelve feet thick, and about eighteen high ; having in many places a passage round them, covered with a parapet. It has eighteen towers of various shapes and magnitudes, including those of the keep ; and is defended on the north, west, and south sides, by a ditch, varying in breadth, and fifteen feet deep ; on the east are two ditches, which extend to the water, and have probably been filled by the influx of the tide. The entrance on the west side is thirty feet deep and





PORCHESTER CASTLE, HAMPSHIRE.













PORCHESTER CASTLE, HAMPSHIRE.

Engraved by W. Clark.

Published by J. & J. G. Smith, 10, New Bond Street.

D. Webb del.



fourteen wide, under a square tower: on the inside, over the gate, are two projecting figures, somewhat resembling Egyptian sphynxes: in the east wall, nearly opposite this gate, is another of like dimensions. There are likewise two sally-ports. The keep encompasses a parallelogram of 65 by 115 feet. It has four towers, three of them standing on the outside walls; one of these, which is much larger than the rest, forms the north-west angle of the square: the fourth tower stands at the south-east corner of this building. Here are many rooms, several very large, and some arched with stone: among them is one which appears to have been a chapel; the entrance is through a gate on the south side, only eight feet wide. Several of these towers, as well as parts of the walls, are now in ruins.

In the keep, which forms the north-west angle of the castle, traces of the architecture of the Saxon and Norman periods, and even of later ages, to the time of queen Elizabeth, are plainly to be seen. The great tower is lofty, and contains two vaults or dungeons at bottom, with the remains of three double apartments above them, in so many several stories; its walls are nearly eight feet thick, and its external dimensions on the north and south, fifty-seven feet; and on the east and west, fifty-eight feet; all the light it receives is from narrow loopholes, excepting only in the third story, where, on two sides, in what appears to have been the state apartments, are small windows in the very plainest Saxon style; all the windows are on the sides. Within the area, adjacent to this tower, on the east, and indeed immediately connected with it, are the remains of a building, which appears to have been formed subsequently as an entrance, the original entrance having apparently been by a flight of steps, on the same side.

In the year 1299, the town and castle of Porchester, with the forest, then valued at 16*l.* 13*s.* were settled on queen Margaret, as



part of her dower ; and in a register of the abbey of Glastonbury it appears, that in the 12th of Edward III. John Hacket, lieutenant to the earl of Arundel, was constable of this castle, for the defence of which, and the guard of Portsmouth, the abbot was bound to find three men at arms for his lands in Wiltshire, and one for those in Berks. This castle descended from the Nortons of Southwick, in the same manner as their other estates, to the late Robert Thistlethwayte, esq. of whose family it has been rented by government, since it became a place of confinement for prisoners.

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#### WELL, NEAR ST. AUSTEL, CORNWALL.

ST. AUSTEL is a market, but not a borough town, though of considerably more importance than many places that depute representatives in this county. It occupies the eastern side of a hill which slopes gradually to a small rivulet, that babbles along a narrow valley. This stream, as well as the inequality of the ground, have been rendered exceedingly useful to the tin manufactories of the neighbourhood ; as the water has been conducted round the side of the hills, and in its course impels the machinery of several stamping-mills, which have been erected on different levels. It is also employed to cleanse and separate the tin from the pounded matrix, by passing through several *buddles*.

The well is situated on one of the reaches of the stream.





Drawn by J. Frost

Published by J. Frost, 10, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cornhill, London.

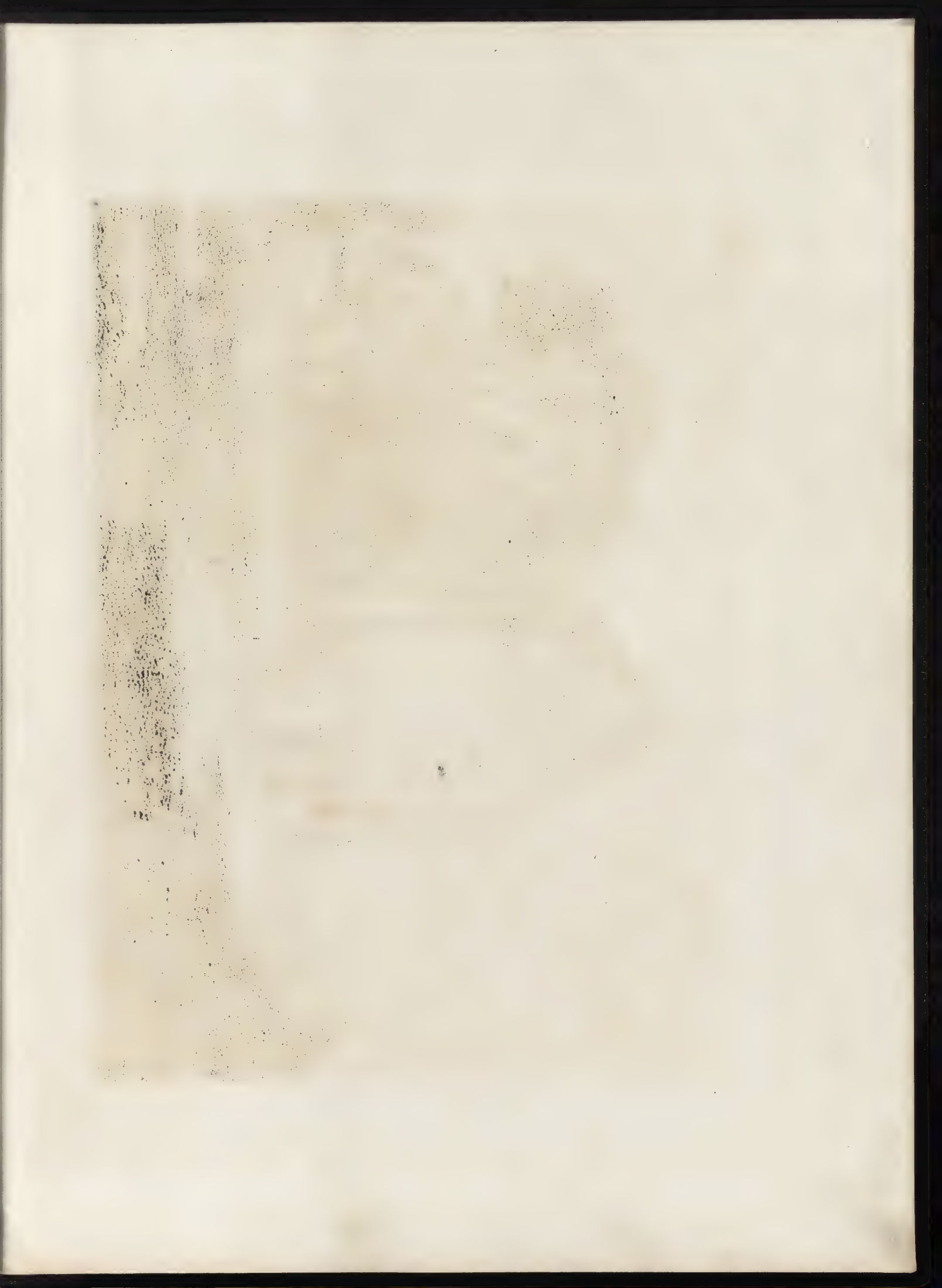
Engraved by J. Frost

WELL, NEAR ST. AUUSTELL, CORNWALL.













Drawn by J. Storer.

Published June 22. 1825 by Wm. Clarke, London Street.

Engraved by J. Lambton.

REMAINS OF ELTHAM PALACE, KENT.



## ELTHAM PALACE, KENT.

THE manor of Eltham, which was a royal one from very remote antiquity, was held, in the time of Edward the Confessor, under the crown, by one Alwolde. King William the Conqueror gave it to his half-brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent.

In 1522, king Henry VIII. bestowed it on sir Henry Guilford, the comptroller of his household.

Edward VI. granted the manor of Eltham to sir John Yates, who enjoyed it but a short time, being executed for high treason in the last year of Edward's reign.

The kings of England had a palace here at a very early period, and here were kept many of the joyous Christmasings of ancient days. Edward II. frequently resided here: in the year 1315, his queen was brought to bed of a son in the palace, who, from his birth in this place, acquired the name of John of Eltham; and it is probable, from that circumstance, this edifice has been called king John's palace. Edward III. held a parliament here in 1329; and in the year 1364, he gave a magnificent entertainment at this palace to John king of France, then a prisoner in England.

A survey was made of the palace in 1649, and the materials valued at 2754*l*. This survey is extremely interesting: it gives an idea of the extent and magnificence of the building as it existed in its original state.

The capital mansion called Eltham, is therein described to be built of brick, wood, stone, and timber, and to consist of one fair chapel, one great hall, forty-six rooms and offices below stairs, with two large cellars; and above stairs seventeen lodging-rooms on the king's



side, twelve on the queen's side, and nine on the prince's side, in all, thirty-eight; and thirty-five bays of building, or seventy-eight rooms in the offices round the court-yard, which contained one acre of ground. None of the rooms were at this period furnished, except the chapel and hall. The house was reported to be much out of repair, and untenable. The hall is now used as a barn, and the other buildings, converted into modern dwellings, are called, with the surrounding premises, Court Farm.

Approaching the ruins from the town, to the left is seen a large fragment of the park wall, with its ancient gateway; then the moat, with its grassy bottom, the stone bridge by which it is crossed, the high walls covered with ivy, and the magnificent hall. The appearance of these relics is extremely impressive, and powerfully recalls the memory of times, when—

“Princes sat where nettles grow.”

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#### HOUSE BRIDGE, YORK.

THIS bridge, which is an object highly deserving of notice, is composed of five pointed arches: the centre one stretches eighty-one feet across the river, and is fifty-one feet high; the remaining four are of much smaller dimensions. It was built in 1566, on the site of another bridge, of great antiquity, which was carried away by an immense flood, bringing with it vast quantities of ice. On the present bridge stands the great council-chamber of the city, in which, till very lately, the records were kept; but they now





Engr'd by E. Davis.

Published June 30, 1815, by Wm. Clark, New Bond Street.

Engr'd by E. Davis.

# OUSE BRIDGE, YORK.













*Published June 22 1828 by W<sup>m</sup> Clarke New Bond Street.*

*Drawn & Etched by Miss Hanksenorth.*

**BOXLEY ABBEY, KENT.**



occupy a part of the guildhall. Beneath the great council-chamber is the prison for felons; and on the opposite side is a gaol for debtors, built in 1724. At the foot of the bridge, on the east side of the river, is a convenient quay or wharf, strongly walled and paved for the lading and unlading of merchandise. On the banks of the Ouse is a walk, nearly a mile in length, finely gravelled, and most agreeably shaded with trees: at convenient distances are placed grotesque chairs, for the accommodation of the company which frequent it: the utmost attention is paid to the order and cleanliness of this walk, and it is universally allowed to be equal to any in the kingdom.

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#### ALLINGTON CASTLE, KENT.

NEAR the banks of the Medway stand the remains of Allington Castle, which was originally built by the noble family of Columbarij, but was destroyed by the Danes. Soon after the conquest, the manor was given to the great earl of Warrenne, who is stated to have rebuilt the castle, but this is doubtful; history informs us, that sir Stephen de Penchester, constable of Dover castle, in the reign of Edward I. and then owner of this manor, had the king's license to fortify and embattle his mansion-house here. The castle afterwards came into the possession of the Cobhams, and from them it passed in the reign of Edward IV. to the Brents, by whom it was alienated to sir Henry Wyatt, a descendant from a respectable family in Yorkshire, who lost his liberty, and most of his property, by engaging in a plot against Richard III. in favour



of the earl of Richmond. Afterwards, when the earl became Henry VII., sir H. Wyatt was released, and received from the king many honours: he made Allington Castle his chief residence; and here was born his son and successor, the accomplished sir Thomas Wyatt, styled, by Anthony Wood, the delight of the muses and of mankind; he was equally renowned as a scholar, a soldier, and a statesman; he died in his thirty-eighth year, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, of a violent fever, while on a journey to Falmouth, in order to embark for Spain, whither Henry VIII. had appointed him as ambassador.

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#### KITS COTY HOUSE, KENT.

THIS well-known cromlech stands on the downs, about one mile north-east from Aylesford church, and is generally supposed to be the burial-place of Catigern, who lost his life in a great battle, fought between the British under Vortimer, and the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa, in the year 455. It is composed of four huge unwrought stones; three of them standing on end, but inclining inwards and supporting the fourth, which lies transversely over them, so as to leave a recess beneath. The height of the stone on the south side, is eight feet, its breadth seven feet six inches, thickness two feet: the middle stone is very irregular: the width of the recess at bottom is nine feet, at the top seven feet and a half; the height from the ground to the upper side of the covering stone, is nine feet. About seventy yards towards the north-west from Kits Coty House, was another single stone, of a similar kind and dimensions to those forming the cromlech; this, which is thought





Drawn by J. H. Hammonds.

Published by J. H. Hammonds, New Bond Street.

Engraved by J. H. Hammonds.

KITS COTY HOUSE, KENT.

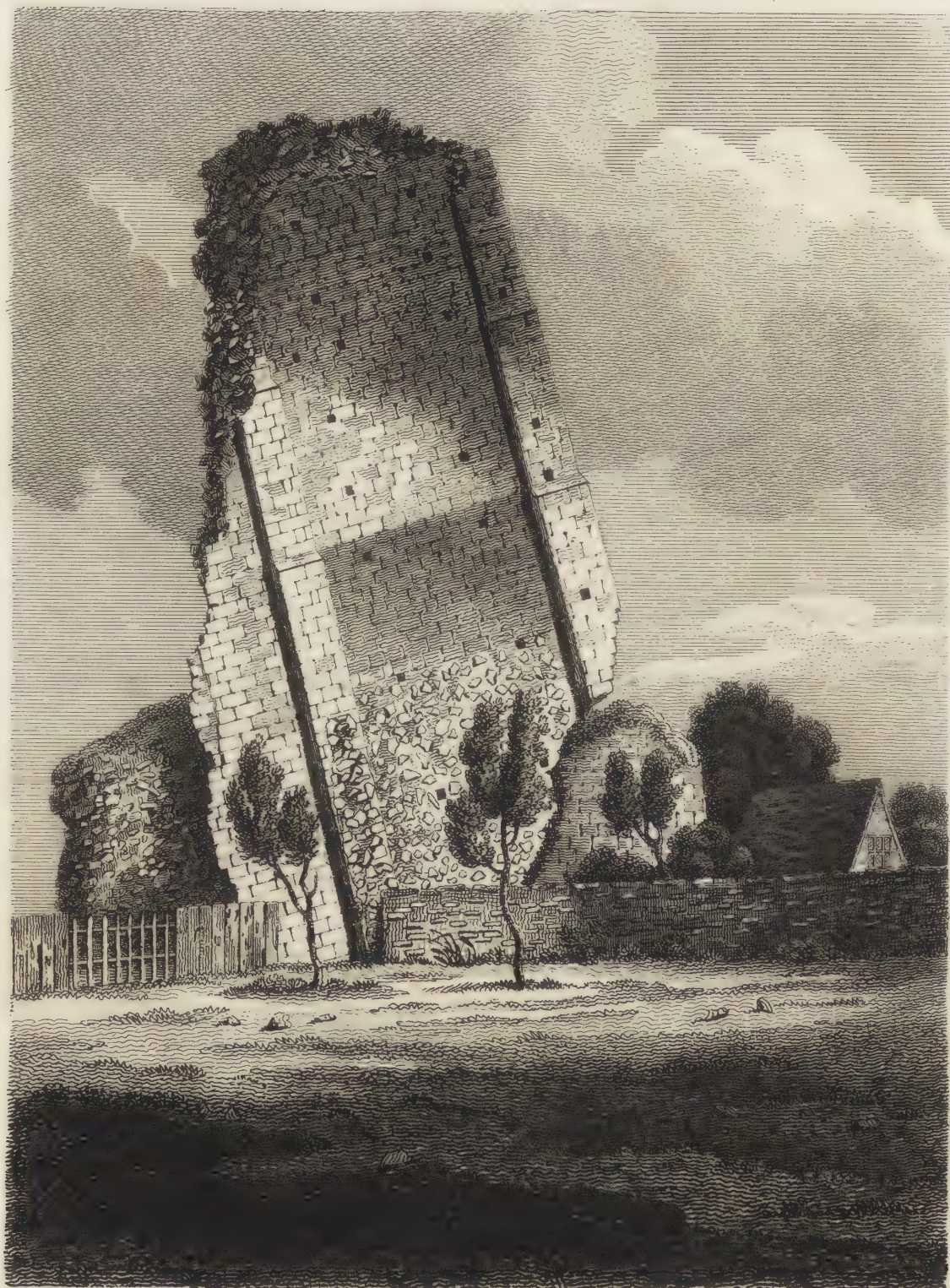












*Published June 21 1811 by W<sup>m</sup> Clarke New Bond Street.*

*Drawn & Etched by J. Smith.*

PART OF BRIDGENORTH CASTLE, SALOP.



to have once stood upright, has been broken into pieces, and removed. About the distance of five hundred yards south by east, has been another cromlech, consisting of eight or nine stones, now lying in a confused heap, it having been thrown down about a century ago, by order of the then proprietor of the land, who intended to break the stones and sell them; but their extreme hardness served as a prevention, and they remain now nearly as he left them.

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#### BRIDGENORTH CASTLE, SHROPSHIRE.

**B**RUGGE, or Bridgenorth, was built by Ethelfleda in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. It consists of an upper and lower town, which are separated by the river Severn, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, with a gatehouse. The castle stands on the south end of the lofty rock which forms the upper town: when, or by whom, it was built, is not certain. It is mentioned as early as the reign of Henry I. when, according to Stowe and others, both that and the town were strengthened by Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury, eldest son of Roger de Montgomery, and held against the king, who, after a short resistance, made himself master of it, and permitted Belesme to retire to Normandy; but seized his estates here. Robert finished within the walls of the castle, a chapel, which was afterwards made a collegiate church for a dean and six prebendaries, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This chapel, Tanner says, was begun by his father, and, till the general dissolution, was accounted a royal free chapel. In the twenty-first of Elizabeth it was granted to sir Christopher Hatton.



In the siege above-mentioned, sir Ralph de Pitchford, one of the king's commanders, behaved himself so gallantly, that Henry granted him an estate in the neighbourhood, called the Little Brugge, to hold by the service of finding dry wood for the king's great chamber in the castle as often as he should come there. This town and castle being thus in the possession of the crown, it continued there some time; but in the reign of Henry II. was held by Hugh de Mortimer against that monarch, who besieging it in person, gave occasion to one of the most romantic acts of loyalty ever recorded. Hubert de St. Clare, constable of Colchester castle, seeing one of the enemy taking aim at his sovereign, stepped before him, and received the arrow in his own breast, thereby saving the king's life at the expense of his own: he died justly lamented by his royal master, who took his only daughter into his immediate protection; and, when of a proper age, provided for her very advantageously in marriage. Nothing more occurs concerning this fortress till the eighteenth of king John, when it was entrusted to the care of Philip d'Aubigny. In the tenth of Henry III. Henry de Audeley was constable. In the tenth of Richard II. Hugh lord Badlesmere was constituted governor of this castle, and had certain lands in the town; but the manor remained in the crown till John Sutton, lord Dudley, in the first of Richard III. obtained a grant of it for himself and his heirs male. The succession did not, as it is said, continue long in his family; his son being a weak and extravagant man, was tricked out of his estates by usurers. The following entry occurs; In the last civil war, this castle was totally demolished, and the collegiate church so injured, that it was taken down and rebuilt; at present there is nothing left standing but what seems to have been a part of the tower, which, by undermining, was made to incline so much, that it appears to threaten destruction to such as approach it. It makes nearly an





Drawn by J. Thompson.

Published July 25 1850 by Wm. Clarke, New Bond Street.

Etched by Miss H. H. H. H. H.

WEST GATE, BRIDGENORTH.













Engraved by B. Bone.

Published by J. G. B. B. by W. C. Curran, New Bond Street.

Drawn by L. Smith.

# A CRYPT CHICHESTER, SUSSEX.









*Drawn by Rev<sup>d</sup> C. Turner.*

*Published July 21 1821. by W<sup>m</sup> Clarke New Bond Street.*

*Etched by R. Thorpe.*

PART OF THE CHAPEL, GOODRICH CASTLE.









Engraved by N. E. W.

Published by W. G. W. New Bond Street.

Drawn by J. G. H. 1841.

GOODRICH CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.



angle of seventy-three degrees with the horizon, or seventeen from the perpendicular. The only ancient entrance to the town now remaining, is the west gate, which is a pointed arch, and now in good repair.

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#### CRYPT AT CHICHESTER.

THE cathedral of Chichester, to which this curiously vaulted chamber was annexed, has been for canons secular from the time of its erection; and therefore was not changed by Henry VIII. The foundation consists of a dean, præcentor, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, one of Chichester, the other of Lewes, thirty prebendaries, four of whom have ever been called to residence, and are styled canons residentiary, four vicars, and a sufficient choir. The crypt is very extensive, and was probably the kitchen in which provisions were prepared for the clergy; behind it are two ranges of vaults that might serve as butteries.

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#### GOODRICH CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.

GOODRICH Castle stands on the western bank of the river Wye, about sixteen miles from Hereford; it was formerly a place of considerable strength and magnitude. The entrance into it is over a small neck of land, supported on each side by a stone wall,



near the south-east angle of the castle; and a small bridge, having one Gothic arch, whose point is extremely acute, and half another, which is circular. The ground upon which the castle stands, forms nearly a square, being about fifty-two yards long, and forty-eight wide. The means of defence which this fortress possessed, were great and various; it had four large round towers, one at each angle of the walls: it is situated on the summit of a hill, two sides of which are nearly perpendicular; and where the hill does not form a defence, there is a deep ditch twenty yards broad, hewn into the solid rock.

By whom, or when, this fortress was built, is entirely unknown. Among the most perfect remains is to be reckoned the keep, a square building, resembling Gondulph's tower in Rochester castle, but much less. This tower suffered much during the civil wars, when the castle was dismantled and rendered untenable.

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#### ANCIENT HOUSE, COVENTRY.

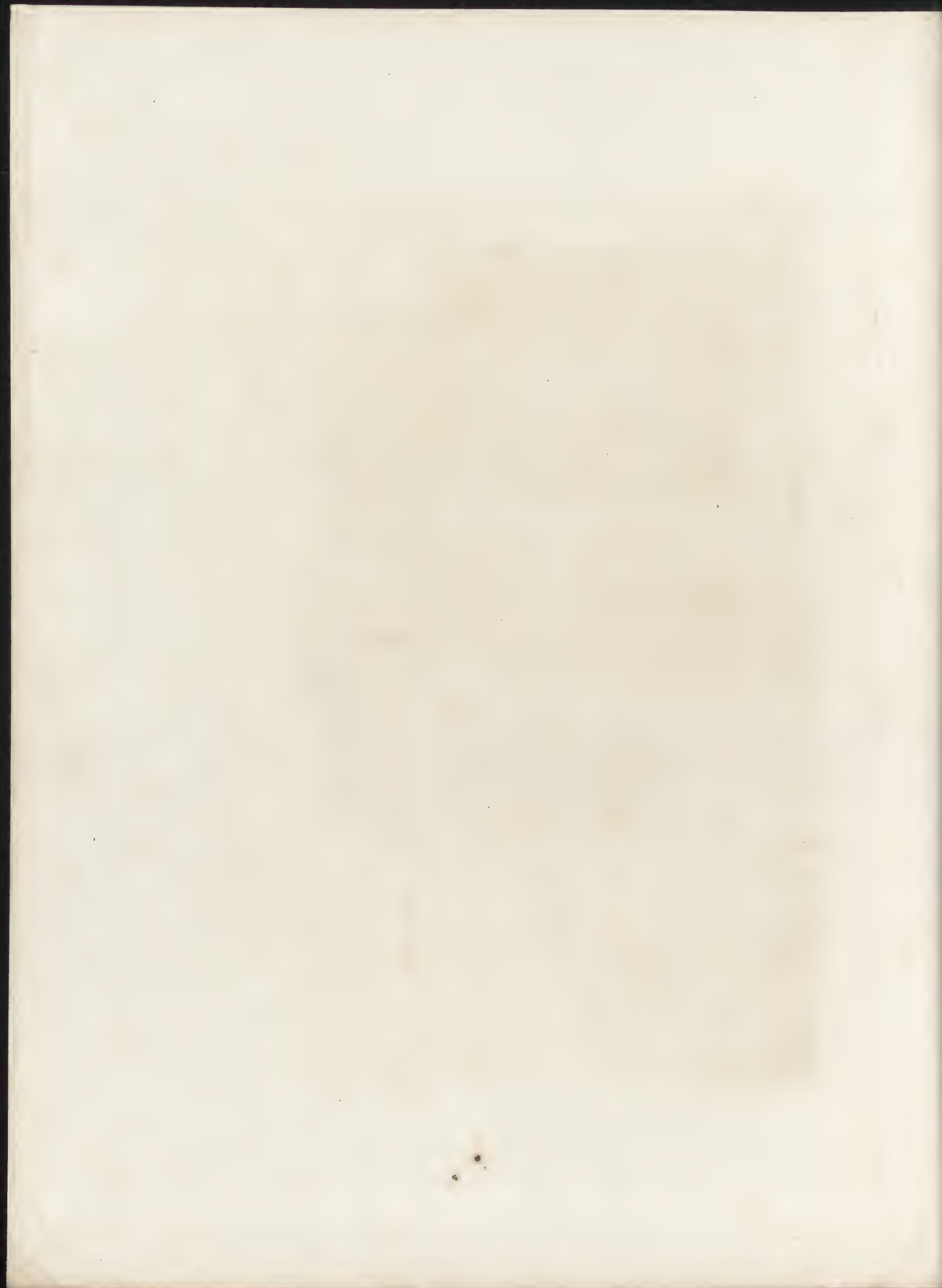
THE old house in Little Park Street, here represented, was built in 1628, by sir Thomas Norton, and was his residence—it is a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of that period. There are some remains of painted glass in one of the windows, particularly the arms of queen Elizabeth. It is now the property of — Gunman, esq. of Dover, who has considerable estates in the neighbourhood of this city.





ANCIENT HOUSE, 11 PARK STREET, COVENTRY.













Engraved by J. Prout.

Published by W. Clark, New Bond Street.

# LOGAN STONE, DEVONSHIRE.









Engraved by Thorpe.

LYBOURNE CASTLE, KENT.



LOGAN, OR ROCKING STONE, NEAR DREW  
STEIGNTON, DEVONSHIRE.

THIS monument of antiquity is poised upon another mass of stone, which is deep grounded in the bed of the river. It is unequally of great size; at some parts six, at others seven feet in height, and at the west end ten; from its west to its east point it may be in length about eighteen feet. It is flattish at the top, and seems to touch the stone below in no less than three or four places. It is easily rocked with one hand. Both the stones are granite. It seems to have been the work of nature.

*Pokohela.*

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LEYBOURNE CASTLE, KENT.

THE remains of this castle are chiefly confined to a ruined gateway, machicolated and flanked by round towers, and some remains of walls and arches. The whole has been surrounded by a moat; and within the site, though not very extensive, stands a more modern mansion, now a farm-house, formerly the residence of the Goldings, and in which Thomas Golding, esq. kept his shrievalty in the year 1703.

*Beauties of England and Wales.*



### FREE SCHOOL, COVENTRY.

At the end of Bishopsgate Street, in Coventry, is the Free School. It sprung out of an hospital, founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry II. by Laurence, prior of Coventry, and his convent, at the request of Edmund, archdeacon of Coventry, for the reception of the sick and needy. At the dissolution, John Hales, a gentleman who had a large share in the plunder of the church, and having neither wife nor child, converted this foundation, which he had purchased at a very cheap rate, into a free school, and endowed it with two hundred marks a year in land. At first, the boys were instructed in the church of the White Friars; but the magistrates finding that Mr. Hales had bought the lands, but not the church, took advantage of the flaw, removed the scholars to the present place, and pulled down the church. The chapel, now reduced to one aisle, is the present school; and the master resides in the house belonging to the ancient master of the hospital. The school has also a library belonging to it.

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### WOODFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

WOODFORD is remarkable as the supposed site of a Roman fort; one of the line which Ostorius established on the river Nen, for the purpose of checking the incursions of the northern inhabitants of our island. Considerable vestiges of a Roman station





OLD FREE SCHOOL, COVENTRY.













*Drawn by Rev. J. Horner.*

*Published by Wm. Clarke, New Bond Street.*

*Etched by J. Lambert.*

STANWICK CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



are yet evident; especially three tumuli, about half a mile north-west of the town, near to which, tiles, fragments of a tessellated pavement, an urn, all decidedly Roman, have formerly been found. On the banks of the river, near the church, is a steep and irregular terrace, apparently artificial, though too much broken up to satisfy the antiquary, that it ever bore the rectangular form of the Roman fort.

The church is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river.

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### STANWICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE lordship of Stanwick is in length about two miles, and about one mile broad. The town is situate on a rising ground, from west to east; near which have been found fragments of a tessellated Roman pavement.

Stanwick manor continued a part of the possessions of Peterborough abbey, till the dissolution of it. Falling then to the crown, it was given by Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter, which he founded there in the thirty-third year of his reign, but was afterwards resumed by him. It continued in the hands of the crown till the time of James I. or Charles I. when it was sold, and at length passed into the family of Ekins.

The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, consists of a body, south aisle, and chancel, all embattled and leaded. At the west end, on an octagonal turret, in which are three bells, is a neat spire steeple. The church and chancel are ninety-six feet six inches

long; the body and aisle thirty-seven feet six inches broad: the tower in length, fifteen feet three inches; in breadth, twelve feet six inches. The right of patronage was in Peterborough abbey, but coming, at the suppression of the monasteries, to the crown, is now in the seals. It is in Higham deanery.

THE END.





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The background of the entire image is a dense, intricate marbled paper pattern. It features swirling, wavy lines in shades of deep red, dark blue, and cream, creating a complex, organic texture. The pattern is typical of traditional bookbinding marbling.

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